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VOL. XXV NO. 158 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Mahatma's Word Will Prevail At Wardha

Congress Cabinet Office Question Tackles

Viceroy's Statement Under Searchlight

JAWAHAR APPRAISES SITUATION

Free And Frank Discussions: No Fear Of Split

WARDHAGANJ, July 5.

"We have discussed the office acceptance question, but we have not come to any decision", said Acharya Kripalani, Secretary of the Congress, to a group of waiting journalists on emerging from the Working Committee at 7 p.m.

Acharya Kripalani added that the discussion was of a general character and was in the nature of preliminaries of to-morrow's discussion, when Mahatma Gandhi would join the Committee.

The Committee adjourned at 7 p.m. to meet again at 9 to-morrow morning.—A. P.

FREE AND FRANK TALKS

The "United Press" gathers that the major part of the afternoon sitting was taken up by general discussion on the political situation as developed since the Congress refusal of Ministry in the absence of the required assurance coming from the Governors and detailed scanning of Lord Linlithgow's message of the 22nd June with a view to see what, if any, concession has been made by the Viceroy to meet the demands made by Gandhiji on behalf of the Congress.

It is learnt that individual members expressed free and frank opinions on the message vis-a-vis the position of the Congress.

Bhulabhai's Impressions

It is understood that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai gave out his impressions which he gathered during his recent visit to England. The nature of the final decision the Committee is likely to arrive at was not indicated clearly, which would be known to-morrow when Mahatma Gandhi, author of the Delhi Resolution on conditional office acceptance, is expected to attend.

MAHATMA'S VIEW WILL PREVAIL

WARDHAGANJ, July 5.

The "United Press" special representative at Wardha gathers that at to-day's afternoon sitting of the Working Committee, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru made an impressive speech explaining the pros and cons of H. E. the Viceroy's statement, drawing attention to points that should weigh for or against the decision on office acceptance question.

It is learnt that Pandit Jawaharlal, while giving a narrative of the happenings during the last three months, did neither express his personal views on the question nor indicated what the opinion of Mahatma Gandhi on the matter was.

From talks with leaders, it cannot be gainsaid that the bulk of odds are against non-acceptance-wallas. But all of them say whatever Mahatma Gandhi advises will be accepted.

It is learnt that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru—although he holds pronounced views on office acceptance question—will abide by the majority opinion.

All Congress leaders are anxiously awaiting to hear the Shegaon Saint's views who is expected to attend to-morrow's meeting with his mind made up.

The issue facing the Committee being grave and fundamental, it is not hoped that deliberations will conclude to-morrow.—United Press.

Earlier Telegrams

NARIMAN SUMMONED TO WARDHA

WARDHAGANJ: July 5.

The most momentous session of the Congress Working Committee in recent years, when decisions will be taken possibly affecting the whole future course of Indian history, commenced here to-day at Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's bungalow.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is presiding.

Mahatma Gandhi, who is observing his weekly silence, is not attending to-day's meeting, but has kept himself at the disposal of the Committee in case his assistance or advice are required at any stage. As the Committee proposes to discuss to-day only routine matters, including the Bombay election dispute, it is not expected that the Mahatma's presence will be necessary.

Mr. Nariman, who has been telegraphically summoned by the Congress President, has not yet arrived, and therefore the hearing of his representation by the Committee will be postponed until the evening.

Among those present are Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Kirpalani, Mr. Narendra Dev, Mr. Achut Patwardhan, Mr. Shankerrao Deo, and Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose.

Pandit Govind Ballab Pant will join the Committee later.

The only absentees are Mr Subhas Chandra Bose and Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, both of whom have intimated their deci-

(Continutd on Page 7 Col. 6)

Anti-Office Campaign

Radical Congressmen's Conference In Nagpur

NAGPUR, July 5.

For the purpose of demonstrating the feeling of the Left Wing section of the Congress on the office acceptance issue, a conference of Radical Congressmen was held this evening. Mr. S. D. Misra, M.L.A. presiding.

Mr. Misra said that they opposed the Congress taking office as they would be unable to carry out the Congress programme as laid down in the Election Manifesto, in view of the straitened finances of the province. He emphasised that the Congress policy was the rejection of the Act and said that there should be no hurry to take office. Instead they should organise the masses and carry on the fight.

About 1,500 members attended the conference, which was then adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

Artillery And Machine-Gun At Work

SIMLA: July 5.

Beyond some slight sniping of the piquets near Chalweshti and Razani, the area was generally quiet, says a 'communique'. No casualties have been reported. Three small parties of the enemy were engaged by artillery and machine-guns near Razani with good effect. A column visited upper Baddar Algad yesterday without incident. A gang estimated at thirty strong raided the village of Barsani in Bannu District on the night of July 2/3 and kidnapped a Hindu boy. A girl was wounded, but was rescued by the villagers. The gang was pursued by troops and constabulary.—A. P.

WATCH-TOWER SMASHED

RAZMAK: July 5.

The Bannu and Razmak Brigades yesterday proceeded from Chalwesti Camp to Pat Khel and destroyed the fortified watch tower of Painda, a notorious dacoit. The Brigades were accompanied by Khassadars and Mahsud Maliks who extended fullest co-operation. It was most evident that the Maliks made every effort to avoid any retaliation on the part of the dacoits. The withdrawal to Chalwesti was watched from a distance by a party of hostile tribesmen.—A. P.

INDIAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Life Extended

SIMLA: July 5.

The following 'communique' has been issued:—

The Governor-General has decided to extend the life of the existing Legislative Assembly which, in the ordinary course, would have expired in January 1938 for a period the duration of which he has reserved for subsequent determination.—A. P.

RELIEF FOR RELEASED DETENUS

CALCUTTA, July 5.

The Released Detenus Relief Committee that was formed recently under the auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee met this evening and formed a Working Committee and four sub-committees New members who were co-opted include the Mayor of Calcutta and Sir P. C. Ray. The meeting decided that the Committee should arrange for the accommodation of released detenus and find food and employment for them.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY TO SUE BOMBAY GOVT.

Pandit Jawaharlal alighting from a bullock cart at Seagaon village to meet Mahatmaji yesterday.

Tax Claim On Gujarat Congress House

AHMEDABAD, July 5.

The Ahmedabad Municipality resolved to-night to take steps against the Government for the recovery of the Municipal tax during the period the Government took possession of the local Congress House during the Civil Disobedience movement, when the Gujarat Congress Committee was declared unlawful.

Mr. Mavlankar, a Congress member, declared that the Government refused to pay the tax contending that the tax should be recovered from the owner namely, the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee.

The Municipality, on the other hand, contended that the tax could not be recovered from the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee as it had been declared unlawful.—A. P.

Currency Stabilization

U. S. Treasury Officials' Mission To Europe

"Chronicle Special"

NEW YORK, July 5.

Washington advices state that several leading Treasury Officials are planning a European trip for the purpose of discussing currency stabilization questions, including the further use of silver in International currencies.

National Home For Gipsies

WARSAW, July 5.

Several were killed and many wounded in incidents attending the crowning of Janusz Kweik, an itinerant tinker, as King of the Gipsies before 5,000 gipsy delegates. Kweik is shortly visiting Rome to interview the Duce in respect of Mussolini's reported offer to provide a National Home for the Gipsies in Abyssinia. The New King, interviewed by Reuter, said he was also bringing up the question before the League of Nations.—Reuter.

NAZI JOURNALIST AS OFFICIAL GUEST

Tour In Baroda State

BARODA, July 5.

Captain R. E. Shunk, the representative of "The Voelkisher Beobachter", the official Nazi organ in Germany, who is at present touring Baroda State as a State guest, visited the Jummadada Vyayam Mandir, the premier physical culture institution of the State, and witnessed feats of physical endurance and athletic demonstrations performed by Prof. Manikrao's students.—A.P.

DISTRESS CALL FROM MISS EARHART

WASHINGTON, July 5.

The coast guard cutter "Itasca" near Howland Island reports hearing at 11-16 B.S.T. signals giving Miss A. Earhart's call.

(Later) HONOLULU: The United States Navy Officials have received a garbled message at midday B.S.T. purporting to be from Miss Earhart, from which they conclude that her 'plane is nearly 300 miles from Howland Island and is sinking slowly, thus compelling her to discontinue wirelessing.—Reuter.

Chhatari Resigns?

NAINITAL, July 5.

The "United Press" reliably understands that the United Provinces Premier has submitted his resignation which is lying with the Governor. The resignation letter is undated.

The Governor has not, so far, accepted the resignation. Congress decision on office issue is anxiously awaited in official circles here and if its decision is for office, no doubt, the resignation will immediately be accepted.

What would the Governor do if Congress votes against office at Wardha is uncertain, but it is likely that he would not take any action till the Assembly meets.—United Press.

CALCUTTA'S HOMAGE TO SIR SORABJI

CALCUTTA, July 5.

The news of the death of Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala was received with profound sorrow by all sections of the people of Calcutta. A large number of men and women visited the main office of the Central Bank to-day and gathered round Sir Sorabji's marble bust and placed a large number of wreaths and garlands on it as a tribute to his memory.

Later a meeting of the officers and staff of the local branches of the Bank was held in the main office, Mr. M. L. Puri, the Chief Agent, presiding. Resolution condoling his death was carried in silence.

Special mention was made of the loss which the Central Bank in particular and Indian Banking as a whole had sustained.?A. P.

(More tributes on page 12)

KING AND QUEEN IN SCOTLAND

LONDON: July 5.

Edinburgh was thronged with sightseers from all parts of Scotland to-day on the occasion of Their Majesties arrival on the Coronation State visit lasting a week. This is the first visit of a Scotswoman as Queen of England since Henry First married Matilda in the year 1100. A number of important functions will be held during the visit.—Reuter.

1,000 MILE PEASANT MARCH

ITCHAPUR: July 4.

The 120 days' Peasants' March over 1,000 miles, covering the whole of Andhra, organised by the local District Ryot's Association, was inaugurated at Itchapur by Prof. N. G. Ranga, M. L. A., President of the All-India Kisan Sabha.—United Press.

British Opposition To Italo-German Plan Stands

BUT SEARCH FOR SOLUTION IS ACTIVELY BEING PURSUED

LONDON: July 5.

After week-end reflection the British Government still consider that the Anglo-French proposals to fill the gap in the control scheme are the best available and they are confident of world-wide support, "Reuter" learns.

British opposition to the German and Italian plan for granting belligerent rights is unchanged. The search for a solution is, however, being actively pursued. One suggestion, possibly to be examined, is the placing of observers at Spanish Ports empowered to inspect cargoes imported by Spanish as well as foreign ships, though hitherto it has been impossible to obtain the consent of both sides in Spain.

Britain would undoubtedly be more inclined to consider the granting of belligerent rights if volunteers were withdrawn and the war reduced to a purely Spanish struggle.

With reference to the allegation broadcast abroad aiming at identifying the British and French with the Red elements of the Spanish Government, it is stated permission was granted to British miners to return to Arconera Iron Works near Bilbao as showing the British policy that non-intervention need not interfere with commerce.—Reuter.

ANXIETY OVER SPANISH SITUATION

LONDON, July 5.

The anxiety over the Spanish situation is shown by numerous questions in the House of Commons. Mr. Eden recapitulated the non-intervention situation as already known. He stated that the question of the withdrawal of foreign combatants was still before the Committee and the Government earnestly hoped it might be possible to proceed further with the subject at an early date.

Mr. Eden agreed that the sea position must be remedied as soon as possible. As far as he was aware there were no German warships in the Mediterranean. The gap on the East Coast of Spain had not been filled, but elsewhere around the coast the control was fully operative. It would not be fair to assume that the Portuguese frontier was open. The Portuguese Government had not opposed the Anglo-French proposal.—Reuter.

80 BOMBS DROPPED

VALENCIA, July 5.

Eighty bombs were dropped in the outskirts of the City.—Reuter.

ATTEMPT ON PORTUGUESE PREMIER'S LIFE

LISBON, July 5.

Premier Salazar appeared at his window and thanked a crowd of 20,000 which demonstrated their thanksgiving at his escape from assassination when he was visiting a chapel.

It is revealed that a bomb was connected with a three hundred yard cable placed in a gutter manhole before the entrance of the chapel.

The cable ran in the gutter round a corner, and was connected with a button which was apparently pressed when Premier Salazar stepped from his motorcar.

Immediately the confusion was over the Premier said, "now ladies and gentlemen, why all this excitement? Let us go in and attend Mass".—Reuter.

Coal Famine In Ahmedabad Mills

AHMEDABAD: July 5.

Owing to purchases of coal by the Railway Board from C.P. collieries in preference to Bengal coal, an acute shortage of coal is being experienced by local mills.

It is stated that a large number of mills affecting thousands of workmen will be compelled to close down, and the Millowners' Association is urging the authorities to devise a control scheme for rationing deliveries of C.P. coal on lines similar to the scheme adopted during the war.—A. P.

Jute Crisis Brewing Again

CALCUTTA: July 5.

Nearly 5,000 workers on night-shift in Kadapara Jute Mill in Calcutta's suburb have struck work since this evening. This practical demonstration is to protest against the notices that have been served by the management this morning increasing the working hours from 9 to 12 daily.

It is understood that day-shift workers will follow the footsteps of their colleagues to-morrow morning. United Press.

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Co-operation Movement Should Be Free From Official Control

BANGALORE, July 3.

In the course of his presidential address delivered at the Fourth All-India Provincial Co-operative Banks' Conference to-day Mr. Jamshedji Nusserwanji said:—

"We are now entering on an important stage because under the new reforms the Co-operative Movement will be controlled by responsible elected Ministers with control of Finance in their hands. Naturally in many quarters there are high hopes that the Co-operative Movement will progress considerably and will prove of utmost advantage to each province and cure many ills of our country.

"I am also one of those who have high hopes in the Co-operative Movement and pray that may God give us wisdom and unselfishness to get from the Movement fullest benefit for our people, whom it is our aim to serve.

NO GOVT. CONTROL.

"I would be failing in my duty, however, if I did not lay particular stress on a very important point which, if not well considered, owing to the new political situation, may involve the Movement in a serious danger. The Co-operative Movement came into existence in our country at the initiative of the Government. The originators of the Movement were very clear in their minds that the official control over the Movement should go on progressively decreasing as the Movement progressed onward. This has not been possible and in many respects Government control has on the contrary been increased.

"I agree with Mr. Darling, who suggested in one of his latest speeches, that there should be a careful graduated departmental control over the Societies. But so far as the Provincial Banks are concerned, I am distinctly of the opinion that they should be entirely free of Government control, except for audit purposes of the Government. My reason is this. The Provincial Co-operative Banks have huge financial resources and we should be very careful to see that these resources do not become instruments in the hands of Ministers or any political group or party to be used through Co-operative Department, which has wide-spread wings of influence and power distributed extensively, specially in the mofussil, in all parts, however remote.

FOR THE PEOPLE.

"The influence of Co-operative Movement should be retained entirely for the welfare of the people and should not be utilised for the purposes on any party, group or political ends. If Provincial Banks are not free from such control, thousands of members in the Co-operative Societies and crores of rupees that are invested in the Movement and all the power behind it could be very easily utilised for party and political purposes. If this happens the Movement will be ere long dead and I am doubtful if it can survive from such shocks. We have experience of England and Ireland before us where the Co-operative Movements is scrupulously kept away from political influences.

"I therefore submit that the Provincial Co-operative Banks of the country should be governed by an All-India Provincial Co-operative Bank's Act which may be so designed as to make these banks absolutely free from control of any political party, group, or such influence.

"If an All-India Companies Act and an All-India Insurance Companies Act have been found necessary, I feel more strongly that an All-India Provincial Co-operative Banks Act is vitally necessary in the interests of all concerned.

"I would, therefore, earnestly request those interested in the lasting good of the Movement to devote their attention to this question, and see whether it is advisable to have an Act of this nature and if so, on what lines it should be enacted, and to find out ways and means to get over the constitutional difficulties that no doubt are there! Such a piece of legislation would do real good to those for whom the Provincial Banks are meant."

Referring to rural welfare and upliftment, he said: As far as the Co-operative Movement is concerned, we have gone so far as Co-operative Sale and Supply Societies. Housing Societies, Seed Societies and some non-credit societies of other types, but we have not yet touched even the fringe of the welfare work which we, as Provincial Banks, should undertake. My suggestion, therefore, is that each Provincial Bank should have a separate department of village welfare and rural upliftment. To officers and staff appointed for this purpose should have no other work but to continually visit the rural areas, make enquiries of the circumstances of the members of the co-operative societies, of the small industries and work such as dairying, bee-hiving, poultry-farming, etc., which they can do outside the agriculture during their leisure hours, induce them to collect their crop or collect the milk, honey, eggs, poultry and such other saleable articles which they can produce or make and get them sold through this Department of the Provincial Banks. Small loans should be allowed to them for such purposes and all possible encouragement should be given to them in improving their agricultural produce and inducing them to turn their minds to cottage industries. I know for certain that much can be done in this direction and if the Provincial Banks with their wide influence all throughout the mofussil area would undertake this type of work, the result would soon be realised in material development.

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RANGOON, July 4.

The adjourned 8th annual general meeting of the Bengal-Burma Steam Navigation Company Ltd., was held to-day at Ariff Hall, Mr. Abdul Bari Choudhary, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding.

Over 1,000 share-holders attended the meeting. Discussion on the resolution moved at the last meeting in connection with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss accounts was resumed. After some discussion the resolution was carried.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Afterwards the adjourned extraordinary general meeting of the Company commenced under the presidency of Mr. Abdul Bari Choudhury who explained lucidly the objects of the meeting and the idea underlying the reconstruction scheme. He moved a resolution in connection with the scheme. It was seconded by Mr. S. H. Khan, a member of the Rangoon Corporation and carried. After a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting terminated.—United Press.

WARDHAGANJ, July 5.

The All-India Hindi Prachar Sabha will meet on July 8 and the Jallianwala Bagh Committee on July 7 in Wardha.—United Press.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

Otto Magnus Graf von Donhoff, son of the German Consul of Bombay was placed to-day before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, by the Colaba Police.

The Police asked for an extension of bail to July 12 which was granted by the Magistrate.

Dwarkanath Mahadev Pradhan who was arrested on suspicion of being responsible for the theft of Rs. 750 from the dispensary of a doctor was ordered to be discharged as there was no evidence against him.

A man who is alleged to have kidnapped a child from Delhi, was arrested yesterday by the Pydhowni Police and was put up for remand at Mazagaon to-day.

Acting on a letter sent by the father of the child through the Superintendent of Police Delhi The Bombay police traced Nurmohamed Rahimtulla and the child and took them into custody.

The accused was remanded into police custody till July 19.

The story of how the show of an Indian Jugglery was responsible for an open contest between two hostile parties, was narrated today at the Dadar Police Court, when five persons stood before the Presidency Magistrate charged with causing serious injuries.

All the accused persons were remanded in custody till July 15th.

To be assaulted with an umbrella, stabbed with a knife and thrown on the ground so severely as to dislocate his right arm bone is stated to have been the fate that overtook an innocent panshop keeper, who went into a tea shop at Gunpowder Road on Saturday night.

In asking for the remand of Khairmohomed Noorkhan and Khanmohomed Dinmonomed, who were arrested on Saturday night the Byculla Police stated at the Sixth Court, Mazagaon to-day that at about 10-30 on Saturday night the second accused went to a tea shop at Gunpowder Road.

After taking his tea, he was going out without paying his dues. When the hotel boy ran after him to demand the same, he hit the boy with an umbrella. He further followed the boy into the teashop and tried to hit him again. But the umbrella missed its aim, struck a glass jar, which fell and broke.

Then the accused is alleged to have attempted to prevent all customers from coming into the shop. And when a thirsty panshop keeper came in for a drink, the accused dragged him out and assaulted him with an umbrella.

At this stage, the first accused came running in with two other Pathans and stabbed the poor panwala with a knife on the head. Then the four fellows lifted him and threw him on the ground where he lay unconscious.

The two accused were arrested later in the night and were today remanded into custody till July 12.

The Criminal Sessions of the High Court commenced to-day, Mr. Justice Somjee presiding.

There are in all 21 cases on the calendar, of which six are of murder, one of attempt to murder, one of culpable homicide, two of cheating and one of robbery.

Sentence Reduced In Appeal

The sentence of transportation passed by the Sessions Judge of Sholapur on Laxya Havanna Mahar for the murder of Dada Patil was reduced in appeal by the High Court to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Justice Barlee and Mr. Justice Sen who heard the appeal were of opinion that the intention to murder was not proved in this case and the only offence that could be held to have been committed was grievous hurt.

Following theft of temple bells and silver ornaments at Matheran about a fortnight ago, Govind Acharya Mahabalinath Acharya, believed to be a resident of Matheran, was arrested by the Maharbowrie Police last evening at Mugbhat Lane.

The person of the suspect having been searched, the Police found with him eight silver bells.

As the Pujari of the Bisarnath temple is also stated to have suspected him, the Police took him to the Police Station.

He was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, to-day, and ordered to be released on bail for 14 days, pending further Police inquiries.

Alleged Theft Of Files And Deeds

The Chief Presidency Magistrate remanded on Saturday last all the accused upto 17th July next on an application made by Inspector Beart of the General Branch, C. I. D., regarding the theft of files of share transfer Deeds along with their Revenue stamps of high denomination of the approximate value of Rs. 71,000, which occurred in the office of the David Sassoon and Co.

Mr. Joachim Alva, Advocate, defended the first four accused, viz: (1) Narayan Kantoo, (2) Kampara Parameshwara, (3) Koragappa Dooma, and (4) Kantya Basappa; the first three are Hamals in the office of David Sassoon and Co., who are the Managing Agents of Port Canning and Land Improvements Co., Ltd., and Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ltd. The fourth accused is a peon in Eastern Bank to whom it is alleged, two files of transfer Deeds were given some months ago.

Mr. C. D. Vyas, Advocate, appeared for Gulabchand Jethabhai, who makes the latest addition to the list of arrests, and is alleged to have presented some documents, at D.S.T. Co., with some stamps stolen from the Transfer Deeds of David Sassoon Co. An application on behalf of this accused for bail was rejected.

That death was caused due to accidental drowning in the sea near Charni Road Station, was the verdict returned by the Bombay Coroner's Jury, at the inquest held on the body of Mowji Purushottam (60), living at Wadgadi, Mandvi.

The Jury praised the action of William David, who at the risk of his own life jumped into the rough sea to save the drowning man.

"Fed Up With Life"

Writing on a small chit that he was fed up with life as he was out of job for considerable time, Tukaram Babaji is stated to have taken iodine on Friday last in his room at Kumbharwada lane.

He is now lying in the J. J. Hospital.

The Maharbouri Police applied for his remand into Police custody, to-day, before the Girgaum Magistrate. The application was granted.

The body of an unidentified Hindu male aged about 65 years was found floating in the sea at Mallet Bunder on Sunday.

The Police took charge of it in the presence of a Panch. An inquest was held over the body today and the Coroners' Jury returned a verdict of death by accidental drowning.

Convicted On Confession

Accepting his plea of guilty Mr. R. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Dadar, convicted Gulamali Fidali, of the offence of receiving race bets, on Monday.

Gulamali was arrested at Pakmodia Street on January 2 last.

He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500, in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month.

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Insanitary Chawls At Kalachowki

"VERITABLE HELL ON EARTH"

Syt. Indulal k, Secretary of the Bombay ints' Central Committee has he following to the Press:—

"I have often and inspected insanitary s, filthy tenements, stinking drains, muddy compounds ant Municipal plots, litter th rubbish—all veritable plag ots that would shock and sh any decent citizens and city ers in the world.

"But when isited the Bavan Chawls at P howkie at the invitation of Bombay Tenants' League an w the vast compound whi oked like an open gutter full nud and slush with no roads no lights, then passed on to e stacks of "Khataras," and e stables where hay was piled o the ceiling, bullocks were sta and the drivers lived in a m indiscriminate manner and fin saw the "chawls" made of co ated iron sheets, and built b -to-back in which millworker id labourers lived in front of ope rains. I felt I was in a verita Hell on Earth.

Th shameful shanties, I was told, re built about 60 years ago and n and cattle herded there in c wls and stables. Hundreds of ts men stacked there too. Ho is it then that neither the m ers of the Corporation nor th well-paid Municipal officers h yet compelled the trustees of t property to level and drain t open space, and build decent ds for the benefit of the occuants who pay a heavy rent-roll very months?

More than 200 "Khataras" are allowed to lie on the open road though they are charged Rs. 4/ each by the landlords. The compound is often submerged in knee-deep water during this season. The whole area is full of soft slippery slush alternating with sharp stones Isn't it absolutely imperative for the landlords to put up at least a few lights to guide the cartsmen and the tenants, women and children during dark and rainy nights?

When you come to the stables, you find some stacked with hay with some drivers and servants sleeping in narrow lofts on the tops. They cook their food in the vacant stables and use the taps and latrines provided for the tenants But why shouldn't adequate provision be made for housing these people if they are to be allowed to stay there and make separate water and sanitary arrangements for them in lieu of the 800 rupees and more which they pay monthly to the landlords?

ABOMINABLE STABLES.

The stables are covered with iron roofs but are open on all the four sides. Each bullock is given minimum standing space there. But they are left open to all the inclemencies of weather and are often soaked in the gusts of rain that rush on them from all sides.

Then I inspected a chawl located at the furthest end of the area. Two rows of 14 iron-sheet shanties, each measuring about 10ins. by 10ins. are built back to back, thus making a total of 56 rooms. Each has a window and a small varandah in front and pitch darkness prevails inside, even at mid-noon.

There are no "Nahanis" or water taps attached to the rooms. So all the sullage water pouring from the rooms flows into an open drain built in the narrow space between the two blocks.

Altogether four taps are available for the 200 and odd inhabitants of the 56 rooms. And as the cartmen and their servants share them, we can well imagine the awful inconvenience these tenants have to suffer every morning and evening

COMPLAINTS IGNORED.

There are about a dozen latrines for the use of a total population of about 300 persons The flush boxes are there but have ceased to operate for the last two months.

Scores of complaints have been lodged with the landlords and the municipality but to no avail and as these are cleaned once a day, the disgusting state of the latrines can be better imagined than described.

Stifled and oppressed by this state of things, beyond the limit of human endurance, the tenants approached the Bombay Tenants' League about a month ago. The League promptly inquired into the state of the locality and organised a local committee of 20 persons to agitate on the subject.

A Tenants' meeting, second of its kind, was held last Saturday under the Presidentship of Mr. Pradhan. It was also stated that the Commissioner had told the Tenants' League deputation that waited on him during the last week that he would personally inspect the whole area in the near future.

PROSECUTE THE TRUSTEES.

The least that the Commissioner, the Health Officer and their assistants can do is promptly to prosecute the trustees for their negligence and open breach of the Municipal rules.

The trustees should be compelled to build some 'pucca' roads in the compounds, cover the stables on at least 2 sides, provide at least ten more water taps near each block, repair the flush system and ensure adequate supply of water for clearing latrines, build separate closed "Nahanis" near each block and put an adequate number of lights in the compound, near the rooms and the W.C.'s.

But these arrangements can render these black-holes, only temporarily habitable for about six months at the most. For these corrugated iron sheet shanties, cold in winter and hot in summer, must be declared unfit for human habitation now and here and the landlords must build a proper brick or cement apartment house on plans approved by the Municipality at an early date, if they are to enjoy any income in future.

I. L. O. CONVENTION NOT IMPLEMENTED

Jamnadas Mehta Criticises Wedgwood Report

SIMLA: July 4.

After an interval of 30 months, the annual meeting of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation was held here, to-day, with Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, President, in the chair.

The following office-bearers were elected:—Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, President; Mr. V. V. Giri, General Secretary; Diwan Chamanlal, Mr. J. N. Gupta and Mr. Mandabe, Vice-Presidents; and Mr. S Guruswami, Assistant Secretary.

The Federation accepted Diwan Chamanlal's suggestion to appoint four organising secretaries with a view to extending the activities of the Federation.

Mr. M. A. Khan was appointed Organising Secretary for the North and Mr. K. C. Mitra for the Eastern Section. The working expense of both were guaranteed, the former's by Diwan Chamanlal and the latter's by other workers of the Eastern area. Other organising secretaries will be appointed when provision of funds has been made.

It was also agreed that the Federation should hold conferences every three months under the presidency of Mr. J. Mehta, the first one being held at Calcutta. The object of these Conferences will be, among other things, to organise railway workers to conduct propaganda in favour of the Federation and for giving expression to the workers' grievances.

The Federation agreed to another suggestion for appointing a sub-committee for preventing the evil of multiple unions on the same lines.

MEHTA'S REGRET.

Mr. Mehta winding up the conference pointed out that railway workers had lost ground as a result of retrenchments He deplored that the Government of India had not implemented the international Labour Office Convention, fixing minimum hours of work in all railways, and that the railway agents were following a policy of withdrawing recognition from railway unions He urged the fixing of minimum requirements for the recognition of unions He criticised at length the recommendations contained in the Wedgwood report stating he could prove to the Railway Board that the report was not worth the paper whereon it was written.—A. P.

...RE'S NO SCARCITY OF VEGETABLES IN CITY

Still Vendors, Even In Recognised Markets, Quote Abnormal Prices

The prices of green vegetables in the city have gone up to a considerable extent.

The vegetable vendors who carry vegetables quote double and sometimes treble the prices. This has been happening since the last few days. Even at some of the recognised markets, the prices have shot up.

Enquiries made from the Municipal Market Superintendent show that there is no appreciable rise in the prices of vegetables compared to the prices of the previous week. Hence, it would appear that the vendors are unnecessarily quoting high prices.

There is no reason for quoting high prices, as there is no scarcity of vegetables. All vegetables that could usually be obtained during this season are found in abundance.

IMPROVING QUARTERS OF KARACHI WORKERS

The Karachi Municipal Corporation at their last meeting adopted a Resolution of far-reaching importance moved by Comrade Bechar to the effect that, with a view to improve the sanitary conditions and the standard of living of nearly 40,000 working class citizens of Lyari Quarter, temporary plots be converted into permanent leasehold plots without charging any occupancy value from the working class holders and that a Sub-Committee, consisting of seven members be constituted to recommend suitable terms and conditions therefor.

(Continued from Col. 5.)

better following a slight improvement in the base metals.

It appears that the markets are now taking a turn for the better. Most of the uncertainties are now over, and any turn of the events should have a beneficial influence over the markets. The recovery may proceed slow, but the apprehensions of any further material decline in any market, are more imaginary than real.

THE WORLD OF FINANCE

A Weekly Survey

By Zandhyala

France is off the gold standard. This marks an important landmark in the monetary history of the world. In the post-war era France was the last among the principal countries to return to the gold standard. She is again the last to go off the gold standard.

Vicissitudes Of Franc

The French franc which was stabilised at a level equivalent to 125 to the Pound Sterling in 1928, has experienced a number of vicissitudes ever since the abandonment of the gold standard by Britain in September 1931, and the devaluation of the dollar in 1934. During the last half a decade France was continuously suffering from the diminished export trade, and increased unemployment, by virtue of her over-valued currency. But France attempted to maintain her position by means of a high tariff and higher quotas. An average Frenchman considered gold as his sheet-anchor, and so the very idea of the devaluation of the currency was abhorred by all. Many governments headed by prominent leaders like Paul Boncour, M. Dalder and M. Saurraut had failed before in introducing effective reforms in the country while remaining on the gold standard. The vigorous efforts of M. Doumergue who effected economies to the extent of about 4,000 million francs, as well as the cheap money policy of M. Flandin, had proved to be futile in bringing about an economic recovery in the country. The diminishing export trade, increasing unemployment, huge capital expenditure and armament programmes, and the continuously accumulating deficit in the Budget, were some of the major problems which could not be solved by all the previous Government

Blum's Failure

At last in October 1936, M. Blum thought it wise to devalue the Franc to a level equivalent to 105 to the Pound Sterling, but the exchange value of the franc gradually declined to 105 in May 1937. As this step was found insufficient to bring about the desired reforms, M. Blum demanded the plenary powers, just as M. Flandin did more than a year ago. The refusal of the Senate to grant the plenary powers led to the resignation of M. Blum.

M. Chautemps replaced M. Blum and he has the honour of achieving what his predecessor could not. After a survey of the situation, M. Chautemps, along with his Finance Minister, M. Bonnet, came to the inevitable conclusion of delinking the franc from gold as their first official act. And so the French Government suspended the law fixing the gold value of the franc between 43 and 49 milligrammes of gold, but the Bank of France, following the footsteps of the Bank of England, has fixed the buying price of gold at 28,959 per kilogramme which is equivalent to 128.75 francs to the pound. The Bank of France will not sell gold.

Reforms Necessary

M. Chautemps after having obtained the plenary powers expressed his grim determination to balance the budget, but no concrete proposals have been made so far. Very recently the Finance Minister has pointed out in the French Assembly the enormous flight of capital from franc, and the continuously depleting coffers of the Treasury. Therefore, the immediate problem of the Treasury is to force the repatriation of the French capital, and to increase revenue by means of fresh taxation.

The new Cabinet of M. Chautemps is supported by the same parties that supported M. Blum's Cabinet, and so the Government will have to depend upon the passive collaboration of the communist party in the chamber. No indications are in evidence either regarding a repatriation of the capital by the French capitalists, or the Trade Unions and Communists not demanding the M. Blum's social experiment to be proceeded with.

In these circumstances it also appears somewhat problematical, how far the two hundred families of the Senate would accommodate M. Chautemps in his attempts to bring about a thorough change in the country. How far M. Chautemps is more lucky than many of his predecessors, is to be seen by the subsequent events.

Currency Stabilisation?

The delinking of the franc from gold, and the establishment of a Control have removed one of the greatest obstacles in the way of the world's economic progress, and paved the way for an eventual "de jure" stabilisation of all the currencies in the world. During the past few years almost all the principal countries in the world have allowed their currencies to depreciate proportionately to the same extent approximately.

The Tripartite Monetary Agreement still holds good, and all these three currencies would be controlled round about the present levels, thus ensuring a "de facto" stabilisation for the present. Further efforts are now being made for controlling the world production of gold, and the British Exchange Equalisation Fund has been strengthened to have an effective control. And so a relatively stable conditions may be expected to prevail in the realm of international exchanges in future, thus accelerating the free movements of the international trade.

Better Markets Ahead

The markets that remained dormant since the past few weeks, presented a little activity during this week on account of the above mentioned complications in international politics, and the removal of the uncertainty regarding the French currency, Wall Street presented a very cheerful appearance and closed better despite the continuance of the labour troubles in the Iron and Steel industry. The London markets were better with a slight improvement in the leading industrials and the base metals. Nearer home, the local Stock Exchange remained buoyant throughout the week with a steady improvement in the Tata Steel Shares. Tata Steel Ordinary and Deferred after opening at Rs. 330 and Rs. 1450 steadily advanced to Rs. 350 and Rs. 1640 and closed a little lower at Rs. 340 and Rs. 1577/8. The Textile section registered an all round rise with Bombay Dyeings in the forefront.

Helped by the termination of the labour strike at the Kulti works, Indian Irons improved to Rs. 45 in the Eastern capital. Like wise Burma Corporations and Indiar Coppers were also quoted

(Continued in Col. 3.)

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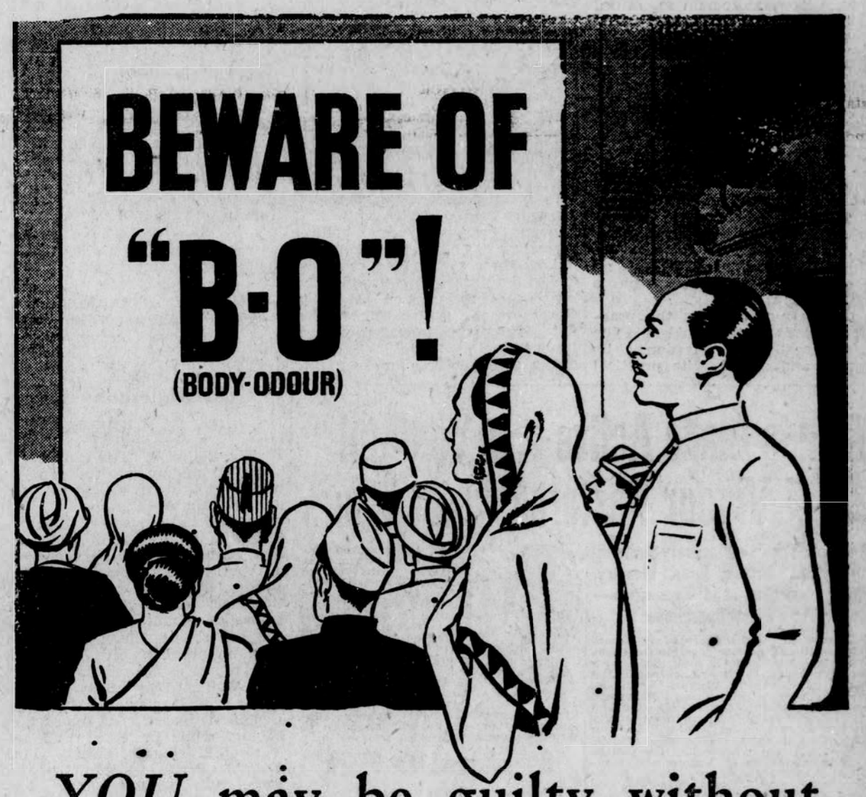

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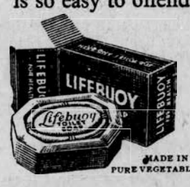

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Royal Duke As India's Viceroy!

Linlithgow To Be Succeeded By Gloucester Or Kent

The "News Review" writes in mail week

A sensational change in the post of Viceroy of India may be anticipated if talks now proceeding in high quarters come to fruition

Mentioned as successors to the Marquess of Linlithgow have been the King's brothers, the Duke of Gloucester and the Duke of Kent.

Other high officials believe that Lord Tweedsmuir (Author John Buchan) now Governor-General of Canada would be the best choice. Still others would like to see the post go to Lord Stanley, eldest son of the Earl of Derby, who has just been appointed Under-Secretary of State for India.

In political circles this appointment is sometimes regarded as a stepping-stone to Viceroyalty

Although rumour is running riot that Viceroy Linlithgow is tired of the Diehard advice being hurled at him from Whitehall and is therefore considering giving up his post, this is not the sole reason for the present discussions regarding his successor

Should brilliant Lord Linlithgow decide to stay in India he will still have two years in office. But discussions as to who shall succeed a Viceroy always begin at least two years before his period of office expires

The post of Viceroy is considered one of the juiciest plums of office. Traditionally it is surrounded by pomp and circumstance and the Viceroy is always a man of aristocratic birth. But aristocratic Lord Linlithgow is also a democrat, which is not at all to the liking of many "pukka sahibs" out in India.

Skin Itch Cause Curbed Overnight

Your skin has nearly 50 million tiny seams and pores where germs hide and cause terrible Itching, Cracking, Eczema, Peeling, Burning, Acne, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Blackheads, Pimples, Foot Itch and other blemishes. Ordinary treatments give only temporary relief because they do not kill the germ cause. The new discovery, Nixoderm, kills the germs the very first night and is guaranteed to give you a soft, clear, attractive, smooth skin in one week, or money back. Get guaranteed Nixoderm from your chemist today and remove the real cause of skin trouble. The guarantee protects you.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

The Office Issue

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Congress Working Committee is meeting at Wardha on the 5th instant to reconsider the office issue in the light of the developments that took place during the last three months. This is a critical juncture; let me put forth my views for whatever they worth to high and low alike

India's fight for freedom and independence is based on the principle of self-determination. The I. N. Congress on behalf of India repudiates the right of the British Parliament to legislate a constitution for India. It demands a Constituent Assembly elected and constituted by the Indian nation itself. That Assembly is to frame the constitution of India. This is true and proper only theoretically. In practice, at least in the present circumstances, it is succeeding Acts of the British Parliament in regard to the constitution of India that determine the issue. The Parliamentary Acts are the reflections and the effects of several contributory factors. One of such factors is the particular stage at a particular period of the developing and advancing struggle for Indian national independence. At the present moment the I. N. Congress is down and out in its struggle against British Imperialism. The whip-hand of the situation is that of British Imperialism. The Congress has to get through and over the adverse situation. The decision on office ought to be made accordingly. Another contributory factor in the situation is the party position in England. The particular party in power in England indicates the particular state of mind of the British electorate with regard to India at a particular period. The British Cabinet can ignore it only at its peril. The difference in practical effect was well borne out by the different results of the different campaigns of C.D.; the one in 1930 and the other in 1932. The present party position in England is decidedly unfavourable to India and is likely to remain so. Third contributory factor is the international position. The Abyssian affair helped Egypt in acquiring a more advantageous position in its relation to England. The Spanish affair might have done the same for India but for the very cautious deep and circumscribing policy of the British Government in relation to that problem. Britain will do its utmost to prevent a major crisis developing out of the Spanish affair. This circumstance is unfavourable to India. All these factors should be carefully borne in mind in deciding the office issue. Adventurism is not always wise.

Let us now consider the practical details of the problem. The assurance demand has done its work and served its practical purpose. It has drawn out the British statesmen and made them make pronouncements with regard to the new Indian constitution, which are morally and psychologically of great advantage to the I. N. Congress, if not formally, literally and constitutionally. The British authorities will ignore these factors only to their disadvantage and future difficulties. The I. N. Congress will not be the loser. Should the Congress accept office then I think it should, although I will not say it must. If Congress decides to accept office then everything afterwards is smooth sailing. But if it decides against office or keeps the decision pending for some more time, what will be the developments? The Governors may not summon the Congress party leaders to take office. The Congress parties will have to introduce no-confidence motions in the Legislatures, which are due to meet about the end of this month against the interim ministries. Such motions, even if passed, may not necessarily oust the interim ministries. Then the Budgets will have to be voted down. Then only can the Ministries be displaced. But this is necessary and desirable only if Congress would accept office thereafter. Otherwise if Congress follows these tactics and succeeds and still refuses office it will only invite the proclamation by the Governors of "Section 93" of the Act. Is Congress prepared to face it just yet? If not it should either accept offices or keep the interim ministries in office for as much more time as would facilitate their thorough exposure in the eyes of the electorate and compel dissolutions and re-elections at a suitable moment in the remote future.—Yours, etc.,

D. M. NAMJOSHI.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

No More Riots

M. M. BANAJI sends us a copy of the representation he has forwarded to the Bombay Municipal Corporation regarding the stamping out of bad characters from the city and taking other steps necessary to prevent a recrudescence of rioting in the future.

Worli Chawls

A TENANT complains that the managers of the Worli Chawls do not pay proper attention to the various grievances of the tenants. "Instead of redressing the grievances of the poor tenants, the authorities are trying to make a systematic purge of the middle-class tenants (who naturally fight for their rights) from the chawls by various means."

Thanks

J. JANI notes that the nuisance of hawkers, beggars etc. on the suburban trains is appreciably less during the last few days, thanks to the special precautions taken by the railway authorities.

B. B. And C. I. Rly. Employee's Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Nearly eighty low-paid workers of the Signal Department of the B.B. and C.I. Railway have been discharged from service on the usual plea of "No work". It may be remembered these poor men are being deprived of their living in monsoon, a period considered to be the worst for Railways. This is nothing but one more clever device found out by the Railway authorities to discharge men and exact the maximum of the work from the rest at a minimum cost. However, the authorities have not rested there. These poor men have been left stranded in Bombay, as the necessary free passes have not been issued to them to enable them to reach their respective homes, in spite of repeated applications.

They are victims of a further injustice which could be easily avoided. They have been paid their salaries more than a week after the termination of their services even though the Payment of Wages Act requires them to do so on the second day after the discharge.

The relevant Section reads:—

"Where the employment of any person is terminated by or on behalf of the employer, the wages earned by him shall be paid before the expiry of the second working day from the day on which his employment is terminated."

Apparently the Payment of Wages Act is a dead letter in the department.

The condition of the eighty men, retrenched from this department is a typical instance of much avoidable hardship caused by the authorities. Stranded in a costly City like Bombay, with employment difficult to secure during this rainy season, to wait for the issue of a pass for days—this hardship must be felt to be realised.

May I make an humble appeal on behalf of these poor men, through the columns of your esteemed journal, to Sir Maurice Brayshay, the Agent of the B.B. and C.I. Railway, and the authorities concerned to use more expedition in coming to their relief?—Yours, etc.,

MARCEL, FERNANDEZ,
Secretary, B.B. and C.I. Rly. Employee's Union.

"Doctor's Degree In Philosophy Of Engineering"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am amused to read in to-day's "Readers' Views" columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" a letter under the caption of 'Doctor's degree in Philosophy of Engineering,' contradicting a paragraph of a report, which appeared in the Sunday Edition of the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 20th June, 1937. I am sure that if 'M.R.D.' had read the full report, there would have been no necessity of refuting the said report. So far as I think, Dr. Wadia, M.Sc. (Bom.); D.I.C. (Lond.); Ph.D. (Lond.) has specialised in Aeronautics or some allied subject, while Dr R. M. Vadhelvala, B.E. (Bom.) Civil; D.I.C. (Lond.); Ph.D. (Lond.) worked successfully on the knotty problem of "Linear shrinkage during setting" under Profs. A. J. Pirpard and R. G. H. Clements, well-known authorities in engineering fraternity. Dr. Vadhelvala's erudite research work in this branch on Civil Engineering has received encomiums not only from professors of the London University but from well-known engineers of London. Dr. Vadhelvala no doubt stands first in the Bombay Presidency so far as civil branch of engineering is concerned. Rest assured that there are few Indians who have been fortunate to obtain Doctorate in this branch of Engineering of the London University.—Yours, etc.,

K. D. K.

Bombay University

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In "The Bombay Chronicle" of 16th instant, in the report of the meeting of the University Senate, there appears a statement regarding my case by the Vice-Chancellor, in which he has alleged that I refused to work on any of the subjects contained in a list approved by the Syndicate and that I offered to work on a subject without any academical bias. Will the Vice-Chancellor explain how my work would have been recognized for M.Sc. Tech. degree in these circumstances?

As a matter of fact, I was given no cognisance of the fact that there was a list of approved subjects, from which a student could choose a problem for research and I am sure that no student in the Department has ever set his eyes on the list said to be prepared by the Syndicate.

I was given absolutely meagre facilities for conducting the work and to disclose the truth, I was actually working on sufferance, because my problem in the opinion of Dr Foster, was not of a publishable nature. Is the Vice-Chancellor prepared to publish the letter of Dr. Forster recommending the fellowships to the Syndicate, in which he clearly stamps out that the work I proposed to carry out was of a "routine nature" and, therefore, not of a "publishable nature" and suitable for presentation in form of a thesis for a higher degree"? This will decide that the mistake was committed by the University. And if it was not a mistake, a student was to sacrifice a very valuable year for sake of the definite policy of the University of encouraging only theoretical and academical work in a Technological Department which is being maintained at such a high cost.

The Vice-Chancellor should publish any letters which he alleges as threatening or he should submit my case for an impartial public enquiry.

The talks, which the Vice-Chancellor refers to, followed the forwarding of my letters submitting my case for consideration, and not before as he has hinted. During the talks I was simply told that I should withdraw the letters unconditionally.

The reason for my expulsion given by the Syndicate is that I did not obey Dr. Forster implicitly when he asked me to withdraw the letters unconditionally. Does the Syndicate mean by this that a student should hand over his reason and conscience to the University authorities in the name of discipline? Is it not even the privilege of students to get their grievances redressed?

But even after all this, the Vice-Chancellor does not explain why only "publishable work" is to be conducted in the Department of Chemical Technology. Should the nation be not profitted by the activities of the Department—Yours, etc.,

N. V. GANPULE.

June 23.

Who Controls The Scouts?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The latest statement of Mr. H. W. Hogg, Deputy Chief Executive Commissioner of the Boys Scout Movement in India, published in the "Statesman" of date, is not at all convincing. While we are not concerned with what the Chief Scout said, those of us who have been studying the Movement will not agree that "it is a movement controlled by Indians." Even if this be a half truth, it is partially controlled by such Indians who are on the good books of the Imperialistic Government.

The whole truth, however, is entirely different. The very fact that the Indian General Secretary of the Movement has been asked to vacate his office and this post will be taken over by Mr. Hogg himself, as announced in one of the Scout Magazines, can only show that it is anything but nationalistic in its character. Again, we would like to point out that the fact that almost all Commissioners and the Chief Scout of the Provinces are selected from those in Government Service or from the pets of the Imperialists will prove that the Movement can in no way be called indigenous, except in the sense that it is spoonfed from the public purse, though unauthorised by the public.—Yours, etc.,

S. A. D.

Lilooah, 30-6-'37.

Pitman Centenary

ALL-INDIA CELEBRATION ON 20TH NOVEMBER.

The Secretary of the All-India Institute of Stenographers Calcutta, writes: —

Messrs. Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, London, have informed me that the Centenary of Pitman's Shorthand will be celebrated in London on 20th November 1937. As it is only in the witness of things that the celebrations in India should also synchronise with the International Ceremony, it has now been decided to commemorate the occasion on 20th November all over the country instead of 25th July as previously notified.

Professional associations wherever they exist and others interested in the art and its practice are earnestly requested to co-operate with the representatives of the Institute in various towns and cities in the details of the programme. An exhibition will also be arranged at which Charts, Facsimiles Photos and other literature will be exhibited. A special Centenary edition of "The Stenographer" will also be issued in December, before Christmas.

Harwood League

ANOTHER DRAWN MATCH

City Gymkhana Share Two Goals

BOMBAY, Monday.

Two goals were shared in the first division of the Harwood League Football at the Cooperage, this evening, the Bombay Gymkhana forcing the Bombay City to a draw.

The game opened with both the teams having occasional breakaways in turn till the 10th minute from the start when Schepers, Bombay City's centre forward, obtained the lead for his side beating the Gymkhana custodian with a weak shot. (1—0).

EARLY EQUALISER.

Hardly about four minutes later, Caplen, the Gymkhana right-wing, put his side on level terms, scoring with a wonderfully measured shot from about 30 yards. Even though Lynn, of the Bombay Customs, who was in the City goal in place of Cohen, this evening, jumped to save, the ball glided into the goal over his head. (1—1).

A series of unsuccessful attempts marked the remaining period in the first half when the teams crossed over at level having scored one goal each.

On resumption the Gymkhana opened strongly and their forwards were working hard to get the lead but the City defence, prominent whom were their backs, Almeida and Leonard, spoiled many of well-initiated movemen.

Midway through the second half, the Gymkhana wasted two or three scoring opportunities, their forwards shooting wide from close quarters.

THE RESULT.

BOMBAY CITY ..... 1 goal.
BOMBAY GYMKHANA. 1 goal.

THE TEAMS.

BOMBAY CITY: Lynn, Almeida and Leonard; Davis, Pope and D'Cunha; Sweeney, Proudfoot, Schepers, Wirth and Kruger.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA: Wilkins; Gowans and Browne; Undernull, Munro and Collins; Caplen, Marsden, Schultz, Butcher and Love.

Referee: Mr. Ranganatham.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

3rd Field Bridge R. A. vs. Bombay United.

POONA RACING SEASON

Summer Meeting

1st Day 31st July.
2nd Day 7th August.
3rd Day 14th August.
4th Day 21st August (Cocoanut Day.)

POONA RACES.

1st Day 28th August.
2nd Day 4th September.
3rd Day 6th September (Parsee New Year).
4th Day 11th September (Khordad Sal).
5th Day 18th September.

AUTUMN MEETING.

1st Day 25th September.
2nd Day 2nd October.
3rd Day 9th October.

BRITISH OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Qualifying Rounds

LONDON, July 5.

At Carnoustie after the thunderstorm of yesterday turning the greens into pools, the conditions were perfect for the two qualifying rounds for the British Open Golf Championships being held on the Carnoustie and Burnside courses. One round was played to-day and one will be played to-morrow. Then 140 players will compete for the championship on Wednesday.

Leading returns at 16/00 at Carnoustie were:—

Boomer and Hortonsmith 69 breaking record by one stroke. Picard 73; Charles Whitcombe 75 and Ernest Whitcombe Revolta 76.

At Burnside Sarazen Whitcombe 70; Hagen 71; Dudley Manero 72; Jack Mclean Dallemagne 73; Alli's 77 and Padgham Reginald Whitcombe 73.—Reuter.

Dr. B G S Acharya, Professor of Ophthalmology at Lucknow University, died on Saturday morning at the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, where he had been undergoing treatment for cancer. He had formerly been Superintendent of the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital at Bangalore. He was about 53 years old.

It is authoritatively stated that Sardar Faiz Mohamed Khan, Minister for Foreign Affairs Afghanistan, left Kabul for Teheran on June 30 with the intention of signing a non-aggression treaty with Iran.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

a.m

8-30 Clarionet Solo. A VUB Artist. 8-40 Talk (Marathi): "Celebrated Musicians of India." Haridas Swami. By Prof. B. R. Devdhar. 8-55 Light Music by V. D. Gokhale. (With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.) 12-0 noon Indian Orchestral Melodies. (Recorded H.M.V.)

p.m.

1-0 Available Market Rates and Announcements. A Medley of Melodies. (Recorded Decca). 2-0 A Relay from the Rotary Club. 6-0 The News in Marathi. 6-5 "For Children." Variety Entertainment for the young listeners. Songs by Aunt Marion's "Glee Chorus". Arranged by Aunt Marion and Uncle Gorgonzola. 6-30 To the Bhumijan. A programme arranged for the villager. 7-30 The Cocktail Hour. The Mayfair Serenaders. From the Taj Mahal Hotel. 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 Talk (English): "It's Happening in Bombay." By C. P. G. Wade. 9-15 The News. 9-30 "Bijli." A musical episode arranged by the VUB Indian Orchestra. 9-40 Light Popular Music. Amirbai Karnataki of Bijapur. 10-20 "Submarine". A VUB Artist. 10-25 Melodies of Bengal. Anil Biswas. (Supported by the AIR Artists.)

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.1 metres. 882 kc/s.

a.m.

7-0 Shrimad Bhagwad Gita. (Text and Translation) 7-15 Shiv Dayal Batish. "Ja mae sharan para hun teri, ma na ae ri." Geet. 7-40 AIR Orchestra 7-55 Faiz Husain. "Bahi jat re nai. Geet "Hairan hun main is dil kahan kahan Is natawa le ke main jaon kahan kaha. 8-10 "Some popular song hits" recorded). 8-40 1st News (Hindustani). 8-50 1st News (English).

p.m.

6-30 AIR Orchestra. Thumri. 6-40 Shiv Dayal Batish. "Piyare sang jhula jhulan." Zilla Mand. 6-55 Akhtar Jai Akbarabadi. "Kaisi bansiya baj." Thumri Pilu. "Phir mujhe yad aya Dil jigar tashna-da-i-tar aya. Ghalib. Dadra. Talk (Hindustani): "Modern Urdu Poets" No. 1. Iqbal. By Faiz Ahmed. 7-45 "For Villagers only." (Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 8-0 p.m.) 8-30 Sitar Solo by H. H. Chughtai. 8-40 Thumri Jahan Akbarabadi. Thumri, Ghazals and Geet. 9-15 2nd News and Weather Report. (Hindustani). 9-30 2nd News and Weather Report (English) 9-45 "Women and Civic Responsibility." By Mrs. H. H. Hensman. 10-0 "Carefree Melodies". George Hall and his Orchestra. (Recorded).

EMIR ABDULLAH AGAINST PARTITIONING

Alleged Increase in Trade Of Arms Among Arabs

THROUGH ARAB NEWS AGENCY

JERUSALEM, June 19.

The "Falastin" has published a precis of an interview with Emir Abdullah by Greek Journalists in which the Emir declared his disapproval of any scheme of patronising the country or affecting its Arab character.

The "Daval" alleges that trade in arms among the Arabs is increasing. In the Jaffa coffee-houses and in the streets of the old City of Jerusalem Arabs could be seen selling arms.

"Falastin" reports that Mr. Stead, the Director of the Department of Customs, Excise and Trade will leave Palestine for good at the end of September.

According to a report in "Falastin", two Army Regiments were brought to Palestine from Egypt consequent upon the attempt on the life of Mr. Spicer.

Consequent upon the attempt on the life of Mr. Spicer, the Inspector-General of Police, heavy guards of British constables were ordered to accompany Mr. Spicer's car. Wherever Mr. Spicer goes he is accompanied by a group of twelve to eighteen constables with their rifles, Lewis guns and revolvers in hand.

PRESS COMMENTS

"Al-Liwa" had referred in an article to "Falastin" as being in favour of the partitioning scheme and that Emir Abdullah advises the said paper on what to write. To this charge "Falastin" replied by saying that it does not condone any scheme of partitioning in the country, and that it only represents the opinion of its proprietor in all what it publishes.

"Meraat Al-Shark", a Jerusalem bi-weekly, discusses the proposal of partitioning the country and says that such a scheme, if true, constitutes the worst crime known to history. The paper endeavours to show that the plan is detrimental to the Palestine Arabs on economic, political and social grounds.

"Al-Urdunn" (Amman) welcomes back to Transjordan H. H. Emir Abdullah and expresses admiration for his activities and confidence in his ability and fine achievements.

JAFFA:—The High Commissioner was entertained to lunch yesterday at the house of Shukri Bey Atrash in Wadi Nunoim. Citrus fruit affairs were discussed. In the afternoon the High Commissioner visited some of the Arab villages, studying the orange problems.

HAIFA:— The Arab labourers, who were dismissed by the Jews from the Jewish Salt Works at Athlit, are studying the formation of an Arab Company for Salt Works.

MYSTERIOUS WARNINGS

Several persons received letters from a secret organisation warning them not to deal with Jews.

GAZA:— A large crowd attended a meeting at a village in honour of Izzeddine Shawa, whose services as district officer were terminated by the authorities. Several speakers discussed various political topics, and at the conclusion of the meeting a resolution against partitioning was unanimously adopted.

The Public Works Department, with the supervision of the Police Department, destroyed £250 worth of counterfeited silver money of 50 mils and 100 mils coins.

LYDDA.—The construction of the Civil aerodrome in Kafr Junnis has been postponed for three months.

Glands Made Active and Youthful Vigour Restored. In 24 Hours

American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Dr. T. A. Ellis

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise **Invigorates the gland system. This is followed by** renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment, which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute.

If your Chemist cannot supply you, write Muller Maclean, Bombay.

CANTHARIDINE

HAIR OIL

SUPERFINE HAIR TOILETRY AND HAIR TONIC
Efficacious in
DANDRUFF, THINNING HAIR, PREMATURE GREYNESS AND ALL DISEASES OF THE HAIR & SCALP

CALCUTTA: : BENGAL CHEMICAL : BOMBAY:
Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, Bombay, 2.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

Today

Hindu: Jeth 13, 1993
Muslim: Rabi Akhar 25, 1356
Parsi: Behman 4, 1306
Hightide: 10-22
Lowtide: 3-36
Sunrise: 6h-39
Sunset: 7h-1

Wednesday, July 7.

B. Hy., M.B.B.S., LL.M., and D.O. Examination Results, Bombay University, 2 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Municipal Schools Committee, 4-40 p.m.

Thursday, July 8.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Saturday, July 10.

S. S. 'Nera' with homeward mails sails 2 p.m.

SENTINEL ASSURANCE CO.

We have been informed that at the Second Annual general body meeting of the Sentinel Assurance Company, Mr. P. P. Amin presided over the meeting, and not Mr. Chunilal Kushaldas published in our paper.

PUBLIC LECTURE

Mr. W.J. Grant, editor of the "Rangoon Times," will deliver a public lecture on "Where is Truth?" to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Baha'i Hall, Krishna Building, Bori Bunder, when Mr. Hishmat'u'llah Koreshi, will preside.

KSHATRIYA MARATHA DNYATI SAMAJ

Candidates for Scholarships for the year 1937-38 are requested to take the application forms from the Secretary, of the Samaj at Navalkar Lane, Bombay No. 4 or Mr. K. T. Dalvi, Fuel, Merchant, Badamwadi, Bombay No. 4 and submit the same before the 25th instant.

ROHIDAS SUDHARAK MANDAL

A public meeting was held on Sunday in Arya Samaj Hall, Lower Parel under the presidency of Prof. V. G. Rao when books of value Rs. 66/4 were distributed to poor and deserving students of the community learning in Marathi and English Schools.

The meeting then congratulated Principal N. M. Kale B.A. LL.B. S.T.C.D., for being made a J. P.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Prof. Dr. H. P. Hivale will meet his students in Ethics (Philosophy) today (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the South Wing, University Buildings.

Professor Rev. Fr. H. Llorens will meet his students in Spanish at 6-30 p.m. in the St. Xavier's College.

Principal M. T. Vyas will meet his students in Principle of Education at 6-30 p.m. in the New Era School Hughes Rd.

SAVANTVADI SUBJECTS' CONFERENCE

All the Institutions of the Savantvadi State subjects in Bombay are requested to send their representatives to attend the informal meeting to be held at the Office of Messrs. M. K. Palav and Bros. (K. Building, Government Gate Road, Lalbaug) to consider to hold a meeting of the State Subjects on next Sunday to express condolence at the premature demise of His Highness.

ASSOCIATION OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES

Mr. R. K. Nehru, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, who has been specially deputed by the Government of India to make enquiries into the Japanese competition and Small Industries is to meet the members of the Association of Indian Industries at 12 (Noon) to-day to have preliminery discussion on the proposal enquiry at the office of the Association. The Small Industries who desire their cases to be represented are requested to communicate to this Association at an early date.

The Office of the Association is in Jehangir Wadia Bldg., 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Night Key". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Adventure in Manhattan" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Aren't Men Beasts?" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Millionaire." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Our Darling Daughters" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The President". Daily at usual time.
MAJESTIC—"Pratibha". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Arrow of Destiny" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Dhanwan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Pratibha". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Escadrille". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jagirdar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m
WELLINGTON—"The Man in Possession". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Love of a Slave". Daily at usual time.

POSTAL NOTICES

Reg. and unregd. Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Rajputana" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 8th instant.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Conte Rosso" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Thursday the 8th instant and not as previously notified.

GHATKOPAR TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the executive committee was held on Sunday the 4th instant at Lagdiwala Bunglow, Sjt. Deochand Bhagwanji presided. The following were elected as office-bearers. President:—Smti Kamla Bahen Shanghvi; Vice President:—Sjt. Premji Dhanji; Treasurer:—Sjt. Narbheram Morarji Jatakia; Secretaries: Sjt. Mohanlal Maganlal Parikh and Sjt. Prahlad Keshavlal Patel.

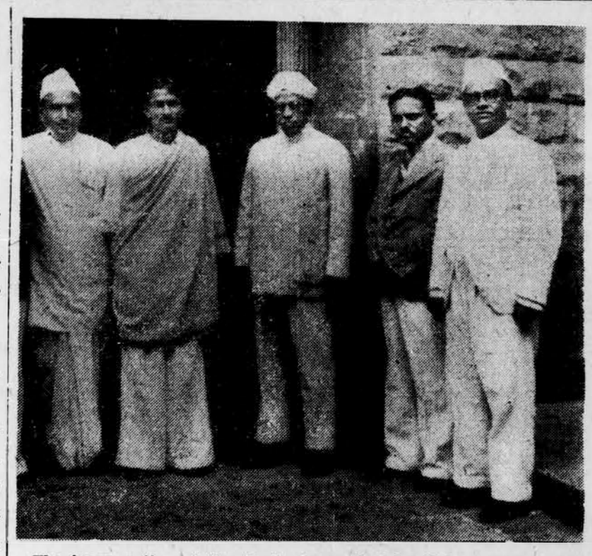
ROHIDAS SUDHARAK MANDAL

Prof: V. G. Rao Distributes Prizes To Deserving Students Of Community

As announced before a public meeting was held on Sunday in Arya Samaj Hall, Lower Parel, under the auspices of Rohidas Sudharak Mandal under the presidency of Prof. V. G. Rao when books of value Rs. 66/4 were distributed to poor and deserving students of the community learning in Marathi and English Schools. Rs. 10 for books and Rs. 2/8 per month as scholarship were declared sanctioned to a student prosecuting education in Std VI English and Rs. 3 per month was also declared and sanctioned to a student learning in Bombay School of Art.

The meeting then congratulated Principal N. M. Kale for having been made a J.P., Mr. T. A. Sonavne for having passed LL.B., examination and Masters G. S. Shivtarkar and Ibrampurkar for having passed in the last Matric examination.

Messrs. N. M. Kale, S. N. Shivtarkar, K. G. Ziradkar, R. N. Vanmali and the president made interesting speeches suitable for the occasion.



The inauguration of the Anglo-Ayurvedic Hospital came off on Saturday evening at the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Hall, Gowalia Tank. Mr. K. Natarajan (centre) performed the opening ceremony.

ANGLO-AYURVEDIC HOSPITAL FOR CITY

Mr. Natarajan's Tribute To Ayurveda System

The inauguration of the Anglo-Ayurvedic Hospital was performed on Saturday, the 3rd inst. at the Mahaveer Jain Vidyalaya Hall, Gowalia Tank, under the distinguished presidentship of Mr. K. Natarajan, the Editor of "The Indian Social Reformer." There was a distinguished gathering of over 300 people including some of the prominent doctors of Bombay.

The function started precisely at appointed time with music. Dr. P. S. Nair, on behalf of the organisers, welcomed those present. In the course of his speech he said that the institution was a pioneer of its kind in the City. The main system followed would be Ayurveda, but it would be supplemented by the best apparatus and achievements of all the modern systems like Allopathy, He appealed to the Government and the general public alike to give every help and encouragement to Ayurveda, so that it could once again flourish in all its ancient glory.

Vaidyaguru Dr. R. K. Valvekar, B.Sc., Vice-Principal of the Prema Medical College, Tungabhadra, then delivered the inaugural address. He said that every science or system had its own angle of vision from which alone it should be approached if it had to be understood. In explaining the angle of vision of Ayurveda, he briefly referred to the Shad Darsanas which embodied the best of Indian thought, wisdom and culture in the form of Sootras or aphorisms. He showed how the basic principles of Ayurveda were logically derived from these and especially the Samkhya Darsana of the great ancient seer, Kapila, the great father of Rational thought in India. He then pointed out the rationale of Ayurvedic treatment.

The President in declaring the hospital open said that Vaidyaguru Dr. Valvekar had given a very logical account of the theory and rationale of Ayurveda. What a lay man like him desired most was practical cure of his ailment more than the theoretical knowledge of the system that cured him. He was convinced, however, that every science should have its metaphysic in order to be a complete science. He was sure that Ayurveda was a complete science, and from his personal experience he could say that it was as effective in practice as any other modern system.

In concluding he congratulated the three sponsors, Doctors Pillay, Raman and Nair on their endeavour to harness the ancient science of Ayurveda with modern systems and wished their hospital all success.

At the close of the function all present marched from the hall to the hospital headed by the President, Mr. Natarajan. The hospital is situated at Dina Building, near Gowalia Tank, next to the proprietary High School. The hospital consists of a maternity home, nursing home and an Indian massage institute. The organisers, it is understood, are contemplating to run a free dispensary and reserve a few beds in the hospital for the poor.

They have an ambulance service too.

INDO-BURMESE RELATIONS

Estrangement Would Lead To Deep Injury To Both, Says Rangoon Editor

"Though political association between India and Burma has come to an end, still the economic association continues. I hope that many friendly and mutually beneficial years of commercial co-operation between the two countries are in store for us. I am one of the many, who believe that an estrangement between India and Burma would result in deep injury to both," said Mr. W. J. Grant, Editor of "The Rangoon Times" at a meeting held in Blavatsky Lodge Hall on Monday.

He added that there were ample grounds for building up between the two countries a permanent commercial agreement voicing their industrial aspirations.

PERIOD OF SWIFT CHANGE.

Alluding to the political situation in Burma he said: "Politically, Burma is going through a period of swift change. The establishment of the University of Rangoon and the awakening consciousness of the country consequent upon the recent advance in political responsibility, have produced a race of young men, who are predestined to change the whole life of the country."

There was little extremism, he remarked, in Burmese politics when compared with Indian politics. "There the youth movement, besides being concerned with the uplift of village life, desires for Burma a specific kind of nationalism in which Burmese culture is to be nursed to greatness."

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

Referring to the unemployment problem of the educated youths, he said: "Unfortunately we have in Burma the same frowning problem of the educated unemployed as you have in India. The time has come, it seems to me, when both India and Burma should cooperate in some scheme whereby the output of educated men and women could be regulated in accordance with the needs of the times."

Modern education, he opined, was not only futile but also irritating and harmful, because it continued to dump semi-educated persons into a country already sadly overburdened with them.

"Modern education," concluding he said, "glorifies the material aspect of life and callously leaves the other side to take care of itself."

University Senate Elections

Messrs. B. G. Kher, S. H. Shah and D. N. Wandrekar have issued the following:—

We notice that the claims of certain candidates at the forthcoming Senate elections are being pressed on the ground of their being the only Congress candidates. As the Congress is not running these elections, all loyal Congressmen deserve the support of the voters. Mr. S. S. Naik of Bandra, for instance, is one of them.

"So far the fruits are concerned, India is still an importing country, though she is in a position to export" said Dr. S. B. Singh, Deputy Director of Agriculture, United Provinces, in the course of his address at the opening of the Mango Exhibition at Allahabad

Accountant of the Travancore Government Sales Depot has been ordered to take charge.

The 3rd session of the Industrial Research Council was held at the Secretariat on Monday morning when Mr. A. G. Clow (Secretary, Industries Department) presided. A group photo taken at the time.

Mahatma Gandhi going out for a walk in Shegaon village on Sunday.

Inter-'Varsity Cricket

Oxford v. Cambridge

Cambridge All Out For 253: Yardley's Faultless Century

LONDON, July 5.

The match between Oxford and Cambridge commenced to-day at Lord's. The weather was fine with dull periods and chilly winds were blowing. The wicket was good Cambridge won the toss and opened their innings with Gibb and Pawle but they had early disaster. Gibb was caught by Macindoe off Darwall-Smith for nil (4-1-0).

Payton joined Pawle but latter also given out l-b-w (n) for duck off Macindoe (7-2-0). Payton joined by Yardley and pair carried score to eighteen when Payton was clean bowled by Macindoe for 10 (18-3-10). Tindall next man in held by Mathews off Kimpton for 10 (45-4-10).

This followed by good fifth wicket stand between Yardley and Cameron who at lunch raised total to 100, both remaining not out with 50 and 22 respectively.

YARDLEY-CAMERON PARTNERSHIP YIELDS 126 RUNS.

Yardley-Cameron partnership which lasted 95 minutes enabled Cambridge carry score to 171 when Yardley caught by Mathews (wicket-keeper) off Singleton for 101 (171-5-101).

Yardley was at wicket altogether 146 minutes and played enterprising cricket giving no chances. He hit twelve times to the boundary. Cameron was given out l-b-w to Kongston when he had scored 48 (185-6-48). Mathews claimed his third victim when he held Hunt who replaced Yardley for 29 off Darwall Smith (225-7-29). Studd was now out l-b-w to Mitchellinnes for 18 (239-8-18). He was incidentally third Cambridge batsman to be out l-b-w. Roughtrought was clean bowled by Darwall Smith for 11 (249-9-11).

Cambridge innings concluded with score at 253 when Frasser was held by Mathews off Darwall Smith for 1, Khanna remaining not out with 6.

Oxford Goes To Bat

Oxford opened their innings with Barton and Dixon. The former was caught by Hunt off Rought Rought for 8 (14—1—8). Mitchell-Innes and Dixon carried the score to 37 when Mitchell Innes was clean-bowled for 19 by Yardley (37—2—19). Kimpton was held by Gibb off Yardley for 6 (43—3—6). While Singleton, who took his place was caught and bowled by Hunt for 9 (56—4—9). Grover joined Dixon and the pair carried the score to 105 at close, both remaining not-out, Dixon batting 45 and Grover batting 14.

SCORES:—

CAMBRIDGE 1ST INNINGS.

Gibb c Macindoe b Darwall Smith	0
Pawle l-b-w. b Macindoe	0
Payton b Macindoe	10
Tindall c Mathews b Kimpton.	10
Yardley c Mathews b Singleton	101
Cameron l-b-w. b Kongston	48
Hunt c Mathews b Darwall Smith	29
Studd l-b-w. b Mitchellinnes	18
Roughtrought b Darwall Smith	11
Frasser c Mathews b Darwall Smith	1
Khanna (Not out)	6
Extras	19
Total	253

BOWLING ANALYSIS:
Darwall Smith 4 for 70.
Macindoe 2 for 50.
Mitchellinnes 1 for 16.
Kimpton 2 for 35.
Singleton 1 for 32.
Ballance 0 for 29.
Scott 0 for 2.—Reuter's Special.

OXFORD—FIRST INNINGS.

Barton, c Hunt, b Rought-Rought	8
Dixon (not out)	45
Mitchell-Innes, b Yardley	19
Kimpton, c Gibb, b Yardley	6
Singleton, c and b Hunt	9
Grover (not out)	14
Total (for 4 wkts.)	105

—Reuter.

Party To Dr. Sudhin N. Ghose

On Monday evening in the office of the Bombay Branch of the League of Nations, on the top-floor of Zainab Manzil on the Churchgate Reclamation, a party was given by the staff of the Indian Bureau of the League of Nations to meet Dr. Sudhin N. Ghose of the Information Section, League of Nations Secretariat, Geneva.

After a pleasant time the gathering dispersed. Among those present were Justice and Mrs. Sen and Justice Kania.

FRACAS IN HANUMAN GULLY

Four Injured And Several Marched To Police Station

There was considerable commotion in old Hunuman Lane on Monday night when a number of "Ramas" indulged in a free fight using bamboo sticks. A constable of the Princess Street Police Station and four "Ramas" were injured. The police soon after effected several arrests and the arrested persons were taken to the police station.

Three men and one woman are reported to have been badly injured at the Dumra Khas Colliery on Friday evening, as the result of an explosion of gunpowder in the process of testing. The injured are lying in hospital in a serious condition.

THE EXCELSIOR
AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
"AREN'T MEN BEASTS"
A laugh-packed comedy with
ROBERTSON HARE, ALFRED DRAYTON, and others

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

BORIS KARLOFF
IN
"NIGHT KEY"
KARLOFF time is New Thrill time

REGAL
& 10 P.M.
PAUL MUNI
MIRIAM HOPKINS
IN
"ESCADRILLE"
(The Woman and Love)
A great Love Story that will plumb the unknown depths of your heart!
R-K-O RADIO PICTURE

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

In Bandra, Santa Cruz, Vile Parle and Andheri a few cases of typhoid have been recorded, while in Khar, our model suburb, this fever is spreading fast.

While the cess pool sanitation continues, intestinal diseases will be fostered. Though the present state of the cess pools are to be blamed for the prevalence of this fever yet this could be controlled if the landlords would take good care to see that the cess pool tanks are emptied from time to time and not allowed to overflow, which happens during the rainy season.

The other cause on which I have many a time commented is lack of supervision. The conservancy carts though they come regularly, the men on these carts are said to remove only a few buckets of water, while they let the dirt rot at the bottom of the tank for months together, thus this becomes breeding place of the mosquito. The municipal authorities should warn their supervisor and see that they supervise every tank that is being emptied.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY TO APPEAL.

Talking of cess pool tanks reminds me of the recent judgment of the Andheri Court declaring the levy of the municipal septic tank cess illegal. This has put the Bandra Municipality in a very delicate position. They have already received many letters from taxpayers who have already paid the tax imposed on them. These letters threaten the Municipality with suits of recovery of the cess paid to them.

But the Municipality has decided to appeal against the judgment of the said court and until the case has been finally decided the Chief Officer has been asked not to enforce payment of the tax nor include the demand in cess bills sent to the taxpayers.

MR. KANJI DWARKADAS

We have received the following announcement from the office of the Trade Agent Travancore State in Bombay:

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Trade Agent Travancore State has resigned his office and Mr. K. Govinda Pillai, B.A. & B.L., Head

Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 322
Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
Registered No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1937

A HINT FROM CEYLON

Indians striving for the repeal of repressive laws will be interested in the circumstances that led to the sudden repeal last week of the Order-in-Council of 1896 which empowered the Governor of Ceylon to deport persons without any trial. That Order was brought into operation in Ceylon during the last War and a Preamble to it stated that it was enforceable only in times of emergency. We do not know how often it was used during or after the War but a sensation was created in Ceylon when on april 20 Mr. A. L. Bracegirdle, a British Socialist Labour worker who had resided in Ceylon for nearly a year, was served with a notice by the Governor under the Order-in-Council to quit the island by 6 p.m. on April 24. Mr. Bracegirdle, it is alleged, defied the order and disappeared. He made his appearance again at a mass meeting at the Galle Face on May 5 but was not immediately arrested. On May 7, however, he was arrested in an office in Hulftsdorp, and the following day a writ of Habeas Corpus directing the Police to produce him in Court was allowed by the Chief Justice on an application which was made at his residence. On May 18, a Divisional Bench of three Judges, consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Soertsz and Mr. Justice Maartensz, after a hearing lasting three days, came to the conclusion that the Governor's order was made without authority, and that the arrest and detention of Mr. Bracegirdle were illegal. The Judges added that the powers vested in the Governor under the Order-in-Council of 1896 were meant to be exercised on occasions of emergency in the interests of national security. The Chief Justice made some pungent remarks on the Prosecution who sought to defend the Executive's action. He said that if the Crown Officers' defence was tenable it meant that "from August 5, 1914 right down to the present day there has been in contemplation of law no personal liberty in Ceylon—that the liberty of the subject can be invaded arbitrarily at the mere whim of the Executive." It is interesting to imagine what the Chief Justice would have said about the state of things in India.

Obnoxious Law Repealed

Meanwhile, before the decision of the Supreme Court was given the State Council of Ceylon, by 34 votes to 7, passed a resolution condemning the Governor's action in ordering the deportation of Mr. Bracegirdle without the advice of the Acting Minister of Home Affairs, or in the alternative without declaring a state of emergency and taking control of the Police Department. The Council also requested the Board of Ministers to advise His Excellency to rescind the order dated April 20, 1937, and further to take steps for the repeal of the Order-in-Council under which His Excellency acted. In the course of this debate in Council the Legal Secretary himself admitted that such an Order-in-Council ought not to be on the Statute Book to be used in times of peace He, however, added that as long as it was there it might be invoked. He advised those who felt that the measure was contrary to the Constitution and personal liberty to take action to have the Order-in-Council repealed. Public agitation of course was carried on for the repeal of the Order from the day it was used against Mr. Bracegirdle. Whether or not it influenced the Government because a Britisher was involved in the case it is not possible to know for certain. However, on 26th June the Governor issued a proclamation declaring that the Order-in-Council in question had ceased to be in operation in Ceylon.

Eternal Vigilance···

The Ceylon episode is not without instruction to Indians, to whom it is an all too common occurrence that, in the words of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ceylon, "the liberty of the subject can be invaded arbitrarily at the mere whim of the Executive." Measures like the Regulation III of 1818, obviously meant for War times or similar emergencies, are being used against persons in peace times without the least justification for their use. Over 2000 men are in jail without a semblance of trial. Yet the laws that permit such outrage on civil liberties continue to remain on the Statute Book. But the lesson from Ceylon is that if the Councils and the Courts and the public platforms are simultaneously used against lawless laws, there is every chance of their being soon withdrawn. In any case whether the agitation tells soon or late, it must be carried on without a break. It will at least keep up the spirit of fight and without that spirit no liberty was ever won.

Congress And Muslim League

In his last statement to the Press, Mr. M. A. Jinnah had presumed to offer some advice to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru about "his own people", the Hindus. The President has given a characteristically patriotic offer, although it would perhaps be too much to expect that the full meaning of the reply would not be lost upon Mr. Jinnah. The President has further drawn attention to the fact that if statistics were taken the number of Muslim members of the Congress would be found to be enormously greater than the total membership of the Muslim League. The position of the Muslim League is even worse than what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has pointed it out to be. The position of the All-India Muslim League, is, perhaps, the most unenviable of that of all the organisations that pretend to possess any status in the country. It is literally non-existent in the four provinces where Muslims form majorities and, indeed, account among themselves for over six of the eight crores of the total Muslim population. It can only boast of a relatively noticeable existence in just three out of the seven other provinces. What the position of the Muslim League is not only *vis-a-vis* the Congress but also in the Muslim community is obvious. Yet Mr. Jinnah who glibly accuses others of "malicious misrepresentations" claims that he and his Muslim League represent 'par excellence' the Mussalmans of India!

But the most important point in Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's statement is that relating to Mr. Jinnah's conversations with Babu Rajendra Prasad in 1934. Pandit Jawaharlal's statement makes clear beyond any question that Acharya Kripalani's charge against Mr. Jinnah was quite justifiable. The President has verified the whole matter by reference to Babu Rajendra Prasad himself, whose integrity not even his worst enemies have ever dared to question. The actual facts as the President sets them forth are that (1) Babu Rajendra Prasad agreed to the formula drawn up between himself and Mr. Jinnah; (2) he assured Mr. Jinnah of his ability to get it accepted by the Congress and would certainly have secured that acceptance; and that (3) it was Mr. Jinnah who insisted upon adherence and signatures of Pandit Malaviya and some other leaders of Hindu Mahasabha. In view of the above facts we leave it to the public to form their own judgment as regards Mr. Jinnah's behaviour during that time, as regards his subsequent conduct during all these years and as regards his quibbling over Acharya Kripalani's charges. We leave it to the public to judge if it is not Mr. Jinnah himself who is guilty of the crime of which he has been freely accusing the Congress.

IMPERIAL INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL

Amazing Negligence

(By SARABHAI PRATAPRAI).

II

The Imperial Industrial Council at present evidently is interested in the advancement and perfection of the glass industry. The infant industry cannot grow unless assisted with technical skill and protected by the State against aggressive and predatory invasion of foreign products fostered under special subsidies manipulated currencies and exchanges and specially cheapened transport. But the State in India would not protect her nascent glass industry because the prime essential soda ash, is not produced in India. The fact must have been known for over years, at least since 1931 when the relevant enquiry was referred to the Tariff Board. Should we believe that for all these seven years India could not manufacture soda ash—even though she possesses abundant raw materials and has to pay a price for the imported ash higher by about 50 per cent. than the price in England and other countries which produce their own ash? And the ash costs about 60 per cent. of the total raw material cost. Could the Council have slept over the production of such a chemical and now after three years of its virile existence, as claimed, would pique itself upon deliberation on setting up only one model glass furnace somewhere in our wide India which must go on being exploited for to the extent of crores of rupees for her glass-plate and sheet and pot-ware? Government's refusal is also a challenge to our Indian chemists and scientists as also all science institutions, chief among which is the Indian Institute of Science. If they have hitherto not accepted the challenge and achieved success in producing soda ash on commercial utility basis should we not deplore that all the 100 percent of our education in science is entirely wasted? To the relevant enquiry by the Indian Merchants' Chamber the Industrial Research Bureau from Simla replied towards the end of May that the question of manufacture of soda ash in India was under the active consideration of the Imperial Chemical Industries (Ltd). Should the eclat of success go to an alien convern exploiting Indian resources in the Punjab or should the shield be won by India's own scientist?

Molasses.

Chapter V of the said report informs us that one of the items of research to be undertaken is the utilisation of molasses in lime concrete. Pity India's forsaken molasses! Is there no better use for them. Are they not exported to Britain to feed its cattle and enrich its soil? Is there no ill-fed cattle and famishing soil alkalising for want of proper manure in India? From its fermentation cannot power alcohol or acetic acid of acetone and acetic an hydride, so essential for acetate "rayon", be manufactured? Let not India's industrialisation be moribund or sterilised for lack of ideas as also of action.

Duty Of Director Of Industries.

As mentioned above the Council would be deliberating behind the inhibitory and obnoxious purdah. Even Associations of Trade have no admittance to the solemn and the confidential conclave. It is nevertheless hopeful that the Director of Industry will attend it. He owes it to the Presidency to enlighten Bombay on the enquiries made hereby and suggestions offered. He and the Council must know better than the outsiders, "that India has resources and aptitudes of public and national service of very highest value" as stated by member in charge of Industries and Labour on the 8th July 1935 and cited on page 2 of the volume. In Chapter XII it has also been suggested that "the true remedy for unemployment amongst the middle classes, as indeed among other classes is the rapid development of the resources of the country."

Finances And Revenue.

In none of the available publication of the Council any statement of revenue and expenditure is given. The public in order to form a correct measure of the capacity of the Council and its range of efficiency should know whether the financial allocations barely suffice to cover the costs of the overhead administrative officers and the publicity tours or whether any surplus is left for research and laboratory equipments.

But the first mission of the Council is to "keep abreast of industrial developments both in (a) India and (b) other countries." Since very little is known about its beneficial activities in India enquiry about its keeping abreast—in other countries will be deferred one till satisfied about its intra-India energising. In the meanwhile we trust that the

(Continued On Page 10 Col. 5)

Indian Muslims' Duty

(Translated By M. HARRIS, Editor, "Ajmal.")

Abul Kalam Azad's Clarion Call

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the famous Congress leader and Muslim divine, is contributing to the "Medina" of Bijnor an important series of articles on the present situation in India and the position and duty of Indian Muslims. We have great pleasure in publishing to-day the translation of a part of the first series. We have no doubt that these articles will be widely read with interest and profit.
—Editor "B. C."

However much a man may try to keep himself away from the light of the day, that light will not leave him alone. A man shuts himself behind closed doors and he thinks that the light will not enter the room in which he has taken shelter. But very soon he finds that there are cracks in those very doors behind which he has taken shelter and that rays of light are piercing through them.

Why does it so happen? Because Light is real and however much you may try to run away from reality, it will stare you in the face.

Shirking The Light

This is exactly what is happening with the Musalmans of India to-day. They do not like to face the light of reality. But will it be possible for them to escape that light? They shut themselves for sometime behind closed doors and persuade themselves that it is all round unrelieved darkness. But when the rays of light pierce through some unexpected quarter they are startled and they begin to say that something new has happened. And yet nothing new has happened. It is the same sun shining that had started that shining since the break of the day.

Startled By The Inevitable

When the time for elections under the new Constitution arrived, and when the Congress decided to participate in those elections, every man who was aware of what was happening round him ought to have known as to what would be the inevitable result of the step the Congress was taking. Out of the eleven Indian provinces three provinces are such where the Congress cannot secure a majority in the present circumstances. Bengal, the Punjab and Sind are predominantly Muslim provinces and unless Mussalmans in those three provinces join the Congress in sufficiently large numbers, success of Congress candidates would remain problematical. It was due to this reason that when the question of these provinces came up before the Central Parliamentary Board, I opposed the idea of putting up Muslim candidates and the Board accepted my view. But in the remaining provinces success of Congress candidates was a foregone certainty. And that exactly was also the result demanded by the prevailing circumstances. But a large body of Mussalmans did not like to understand even this simple and obvious thing. They indulged in a variety of various wrong speculations and estimates. The upshot was that when the election results were out they were simply astounded at the success of the Congress. They were startled as if what happened was something unexpected. They became aware of a new fact. That fact was that political awakening in the country was much more profound and much more widespread than they had imagined it to be. They realised that the Congress could get in those provinces not only bare majorities but very decisive majorities.

Revelation Of The Obvious

For them, it was a revelation, although in fact there was nothing like a revelation in this. It was a known and expected thing. It was in no way beyond expectations. Indeed, in some places it was less than what we expected and what was possible. In Bombay the Congress did not win as many seats as it could have won, because of certain local mistakes. For the workers of the N.-W. F. P. it was the first experience of its kind. In Assam it was possible to get a majority but sufficient attention could not be devoted to that province. If another general election were to take place the results would be surely more gratifying than they have been this time.

No Change, But—

I want to invite all those who see a new revelation in the present state of affairs, to make a true study of the situation. I want to tell them that during the last few months nothing very new has happened in India. It is not possible either for India's heaven and earth to change in a few months. Whatever has happened is a natural corollary to the events of the last half a century. And there is nothing new or surprising in it for those who have eyes to see. Yet if they so wish, it is possible to bring about one change now. But for that they ought not to look to other people. They must look to themselves. If they changed their old apathy into a new awakening to take its place, then India's heaven and earth will certainly change for them. This Divine Law is working in all the spheres of life here. The world is very old and it never changes itself for us but when we bring about a change in ourselves the world also is obliged to change.

(To Be Continued.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

WOMEN'S FRANCHISE

Mrs. Deshmukh, M.L.A., has given notice of a Bill to be moved at the next session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly urging the extension of the municipal franchise of women in the Presidency. At present women possess only a property franchise for local elections; but as woman's property rights in India are extremely limited such franchise is enjoyed by only a small number of women. Moreover, it is most anomalous that the Municipal franchise should be narrower than that for the legislature. Mrs. Deshmukh's Bill, therefore, extends the former to fit in with the latter by adding a wifehood franchise and a literacy franchise for women. The move is certainly in the right direction but it hardly goes for enough. The next step to be fought for, so far as the franchise is concerned, is adult franchise for men and women alike, at any rate for election to local bodies to begin with.

CONGRESS IN THE PUNJAB

In his statement explaining why he did not attend the inter-communal conference convened by the Punjab Premier Dr. S. Satyapal, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, accurately describes how the Congress differs from the "agents of Imperialism" in dealing with the communal problem. "We wish to oppose communal leaders" he says, "we wish to take out the masses from the grip of such leaders; unless and until we go to the masses and establish contact with them and expose communalist leaders' tactics, who keep the fire burning, we cannot stop these disturbances effectively. All this is quite true. But are Congress leaders in the Punjab paying adequate attention to the duty of establishing mass contacts? We fear they are not. That is why they have a small number of representatives in the local legislature.

HINDI PRACHAR.

Seth Padampat Singhania of Cawnpore, who has announced a donation of Rs. 15,000 annually for five years for Hindi prachar work in non-Hindi provinces under Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's supervision has done a service to the cause of spreading the language in the country. Though Jamnalalji and the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha of Madras, of which he is a Trustee and which is doing most to spread Hindi in Southern India, prefer the term "Hindi," probably because it was adopted by the Sabha long before the Congress declared Hindustani as the national language, the language actually propagated by them is Hindustani, that is, that popular form of Hindi and Urdu which is intelligible to Hindus and Muslims alike. They themselves often call it Hindi-Hindustani, following the example of Gandhiji. One of the latest publications of the Sabha is called "Guide to Hindi-Hindustani."

EXCELLENT RECORD.

The work done by the Sabha during the 19 years of its existence encourages the hope that, adequately financed, it can do a great deal more to spread Hindi in Southern India. Already it appears from the report of the Sabha for 1935-36, it has induced over six lakhs of men and women to acquire some working knowledge of Hindi, of whom 60,000 appeared for its various examinations. It has printed 12 lakhs of copies of Hindi books, has turned out 1,000 Hindi graduates since 1921, has trained 600 teachers and is maintaining 450 centres of instruction. It has a Hindi Prachar Press of its own and is publishing its own monthly organ called the "Hindi Pracharak". This is indeed an excellent record of service. Yet with more financial assistance from the public its work can increase in geometrical proportion, each trained teacher starting and maintaining his own centre of instruction.

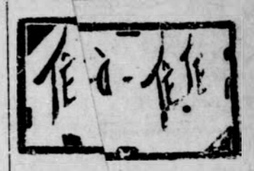
The Road Problems

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have seen a pamphlet entitled "supplement to the W.I.A.A. Magazine 15th May 1937". Among other things this pamphlet contains the report of a speech made by the President of the W.I.A.A. on the 27th April 1937. The following extract from the speech will be of interest to many of your readers. "Someone wrote to the "Times of India" the other day under the nom-de-plume "Brokenhearted" suggesting that Government might import three thousand navvies from England in order to expedite the improvement of the Bombay-Poona Road. This remark was taken quite seriously by another motorist who, not realising that it was intended as a joke, wrote to the "Bombay Chronicle" under the nom-de-plume 'A Citizen' blaming the Committee for all sorts of things for which they are not responsible". Leaving it to your readers to draw their own inferences upon the merits of the comments made in the above extract, I should like to be enlightened by the President of the W.I.A.A. as to how it came to his knowledge that the suggestion made by 'someone' under the nom-de-plume of 'Broken-hearted' in the columns of the "Times of India" was intended as a joke. However, I have no particular dispute with the gentleman who spoke on behalf of the W.I.A.A. as their President because I know that it is impossible for him to appreciate the needs of the general population of this city from an indigenous point of view.

I must, however, repeat my appeal through the courtesy of your

(Continued On Page 10 Col. 5)



WITHOUT IMENT—

Other nati may sneer at the hypocritical lish, but only we can carry off in the grand manner.

—"Daily Sh" of London.

* * *

The Junior C ague calls upon all India and Indians to express their grate thanks to the Anglo-Indian ning daily of Bombay for spar no less than 18 editorial lines the late Sir S. N. Pochkhanawa

Resolutions of nks to our contemporary shoul however, be moderately, though tably, worded.

* * *

LONDON: July 5.—ause of fear of disturbances i connection with the publicati of the report of the Palestine ommission, the battle cruiser epulse" has left for Haifa from talta.—Reuter.

What else and what h can unfortunate Britain, bdened with a disinterested humatarian Mandate do? And yet the are malicious detractors who ould misinterpret Britain's intentions and actions—past, present and even future.

* * *

The Managing Committee f the Muslim Students' Union ha called upon Muslim Scouts, Scouters and Girl Guides to boycott th Baden-Powell movement.

The great Muslim Leader will naturally hesitate to express any opinion—much less do anything—on the whole subject of the controversy.

But we respectfully beg him to think. Here is a splendid opportunity to make the Third Party angle more acute, we mean more obtuse—sorry, very sorry, what we in fact want to submit is that here is an opportunity further to strengthen the Third Party movement. The Leader must immediately issue an appeal—and this time it should be authoritative and authentic—to Muslim youths to organise themselves into a Muslim Boy Scout and Girl Guide movement.

Eh, what? Yes. The motto should be: "For God, Crown and Mr. All-India Muslim League."

* * *

Says Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. "I imagine Mr. Jinnah will find that the number of Muslim members of the Congress is enormously greater than the total membership of the League."

Quite so, quite so. But, what matters is not what Jawaharlal may imagine, think or prove. What matters is Mr. Jinnah's imagination. Yes, that alone is the goods. The rest is immaterial, we mean Maya.

* * *

PESHAWAR: July 4.—Sir George Cunningham, Governor of the Frontier Province, is arriving at Razmak to-morrow to confer with General Coleridge. Sir George is going to Simla next week.—Associated Press.

With the sympathetic consent, collaboration and goodwill of the Honourable Nawab Sir Abdul Qaiyum, we have no doubt.

* * *

Speaking on Saturday last Messrs. Neville Chamberlain and Anthony Eden both laid "emphasis" on Britain's "humanitarian activities in Spain."

Naturally. They must do everything to direct emphasis away from other activities or rather from the main inactivities.

* * *

The Irish Free State elections show a majority for Mr. de Valera and the draft constitution.

Our heartfelt condolences to all concerned.

* * *

CEYLON'S RECENT PROGRESS.

Ex-Governor Passes Through Bombay.

—Anglo-India.

Q.E.D.!

* * *

Professor: "I forgot my umbrella this morning."

Friend: "How did you remember you forgot it?"

Professor: "Well, I missed it when I raised my hand to close it after it had stopped raining."

Punjab Legislature Stifled By Governor?

PREMIER'S THREAT TO M. L. A.'s

Opposition Leader's Challenge On Floor Of House

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA: July 5.

Did the Punjab Governor use his Special Powers to interfere with the Rights of the Legislature? This question was pointedly raised by Diwan Chamanlal in the Punjab Assembly this morning and led to interesting exchanges between the Opposition and the Treasury Benches.

Diwan Chamanlal asked the Premier whether the Governor had not used his Special Powers to prevent the Legislature from discussing appointments to the Public Services Commission.

The Premier replied that the Governor had used his discretion under the Interim Rules framed for the conduct of the meetings of the Legislature, which was a matter for the Governor and the Speaker.

Diwan Chamanlal pointed out that there was no Speaker at the time the Rules were made—a fact which was later corroborated by the Speaker also—and maintained that whatever may be the rules employed, the Governor had used his Special Powers to prevent discussion.

Another member asked whether the Governor had consulted the Cabinet in making appointments to the Public Services Commission. "I decline to answer," was the Premier's tell-tale reply.

Opposition's Challenge

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA. July 5.

A challenge on the floor of the House from the Leader of the Opposition to the Premier was the main sensation in to-day's debate on the Police Administration in the Punjab Assembly. This was sequel to the Premier's speech last week in which he had referred to Dr. Gopichand's visit to a village in connection with certain alleged police excesses and had threatened that his Government would never tolerate any interference with the Executive Administration from the other side.

This threat of the Premier evoked strong protests from the Opposition speakers to-day. When Mr. Krishna Gopal Dutt in the course of his speech quoted the Premier's words, the latter nodded his head and was heard say: "I repeat it."

A CHALLENGE.

Mr. Krishna Gopal Dutt, however, warned him: "Such statements give a 'carte blanche' to the police to do what they like."

Dr. Gopichand, the Leader of the Opposition also gave a fitting reply to the Premier saying that if reports police "Zulum" came to him it was not only his right, but his duty to render such help as he could and make necessary enquiry. Proceeding the Leader of the Opposition said amidst cheers: "If there is any law preventing me from doing it it would be my duty to rebel against that law."

TEACH TO LOVE.

The debate to-day gave strong expression to the general dissatisfaction with the Police Administration. Dr. Gopichand earnestly pleaded for a change in the atmosphere in the province—from communalism to service. In his opinion communalism existed because people thought there was "power" in communalism. So the only solution was to destroy this power. According to Dr. Gopichand "It was educated people who were responsible for riots"—also because they tried to snatch the power through communalism. His advice to Government was: "Teach to love and practice love."

Unionist's Election Set Aside

LAHORE, July 5.

Holding that the nomination papers of the petitioner, Nawab Mohammad Sajjad-Ali-Khan was improperly rejected, the first Punjab Election Tribunal (President, Rai Bahadur Ganglal) today passed the order that the election of Mr. Gulam Samad (Unionist), member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly from Southern Mohammadan Urban Constituency was invalid and made a recommendation to Government to set aside his election accordingly. Out of the four petitions hitherto decided by the Tribunal this is the third instance in which an election has been set aside.—A. P.

NO DEPARTURE FROM 'STATUS QUO'

SIMLA: July 5.

In the Punjab Legislative Assembly to-day, two Sikh members attempted to move adjournment motions arising out of the replies given by the Premier on Friday last to questions relating to the prohibition of the use by Sikhs of Jhatka Meat, (the meat of animals slaughtered with one stroke) in certain Government institutions such as jails, boarding houses, etc.

The Premier Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, had replied that the Government did not wish to depart from the 'status quo' in this matter, and later added that in public interest, he was not prepared to give the reasons for such a decision, as it would be giving a handle to mischief-mongers who wished to raise these questions merely to intensify communal bitterness.

Sardar Lalsingh interpreted the Premier's declaration as a direct insinuation against the Sikh members of the House, and the stifling of their rights to raise such questions on the floor of the House.

NOTHING UNPARLIAMENTARY

The speaker was not convinced by Sardar Lalsingh's reasoning that the Premier's remarks had reference to the members of the House. "Even if they applied to members, it would have been proper to have called the attention of the Chair then and there, when the Chair would have asked the Premier to withdraw the remarks." As for the Premier's remark "communal mischief-mongers" the Speaker did not see anything unparliamentary in it. If it was agreed that there was no dearth of mischief-mongers in the Punjab, where was the objection in making that statement?

Sardar Sampuran Singh based his motion on a different ground, namely, that the new Provincial Government had deliberately encroached upon the religious rights of a section of people. The Speaker ruled out this also suggesting that the matter could be raised on cut motions and demands for grants, notice for which could duly be given.

PREMIER PULLED UP!

Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan rose to make a statement to clear the misconception in the minds of the members.

The Speaker: "The Hon. Member has no right to speak now."

Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Leader of the Opposition, appealed to the Chair to give indulgence to the Premier, as it would be helpful to clear the matter.

Sir Sikander thereupon said: "I would make a special request to the Honourable Members of the House with regard to interpellations which touch communal questions.

APPEAL TO MEMBERS

"While seeking in no way to restrain them from the right to put interpellations, I wish to make an appeal to them that they would themselves resist the temptation of putting such communal questions. No rules exist at present for any one to disallow such questions, but I appeal to them to desist from doing so. If this is not done, I may have, much to my regret to decline to answer such questions." (Applause).

"We are now interested to devise a common plan of action to avoid communal bitterness. If we ourselves put these questions in this House, it would not be consistent with our intentions and desire. I hope the House will give a very generous response to my appeal and help in the promotion of communal concord and harmony." (Applause).—A. P.

Reception to Pandit Jawaharlal at the Indian Chambe r of Commerce, Singapore.

AFGHANISTAN ARMS

Large Consignment Of Rifles And Cartridges On Way

RAWALPINDI: July 5.

According to information received here from Kabul, the Afghan Government is seriously engaged in strengthening their military force. Large consignment of rifles and cartridges is on its way to Afghanistan from France, England and Germany.

The Afghanistan Government, it is also understood, has agreed to redeem the debts due to Germany in the time of the ex-King Amanullah.—United Press.

POLICE RAID 'PINDI PRESS

RAWALPINDI: July 5.

The local Police raided the Lakshmi Art Steam Press and the Mercantile Press in connection with some proscribed pamphlets. The Police seized the copies of a pamphlet entitled: "Adarsh Dayanand" from the former place, while nothing was discovered at the latter.—United Press.

MORE SOVIET OFFICIALS EXECUTED

BERLIN: July 5.

Twenty-two more Soviet Eastern Railway ficials were executed at Vladivostok according to the Moscow correspondent of the German News Agency. They were convicted for alleged terrorism and espionage on behalf of Japan. The number of officials convicted on this railway hitherto is said to amount 153.—Reuter.

BENGAL SOCIALIST IMPRISONED

CALCUTTA, July 5.

Mr. Dayakaram Beri, a Socialist, was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under Section 124—A, to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, for a speech he delivered at a public meeting in Cornwallis Square on April 8 held under the auspices of the North Calcutta Radical Party.—United Press.

LATEST IRISH PARTY POSITION

DUBLIN, July 3.

Party votes hitherto in the elections are as follows:—

De Valera 58
Cosgraves 37
Labour 11
Independent 8.

The Constitution plebiscite figures are as follows:—

409.770 for.
331.356 against.—Reuter.

Cosgrave Returned

DUBLIN, July 4.

Mr. Cosgrave, leader of opposition in the Dail, has been re-elected from Cork. General Mulcahy defeated in Dublin.—Reuter.

Mr. F. S. Moody, husband of the tennis player, Helen Wills Moody, was critically injured on the head when his car crashed on a bridge in Santa Cruz, Calin.—Reuter.

BULAWAYO:—The death has occurred of Mr. George Mitchel, ex-Premier of Southern Rhodesia.—Reuter.

Karachi Dockers On Strike

Reduction Of Working Hours Demanded

KARACHI, July 5.

About 500 Dock labourers, engaged in loading, unloading, export, import and cranes, have gone on strike this morning as a protest against the hours of work.

They usually resume work at 8 A.M., but this morning they stayed away squatting near the tramline, opposite to the offices of Stevedors and their employers.

The strikers had long been agitating for reduction of their hours of work to 8. Several times, they represented their grievances to their employers, but with no effect.

Yesterday, they held a meeting and decided to go on strike.

The strikers are peaceful and police have been calld to meet any emergency. Meanwhile, talks for rapprochement are progressing.—United Press

2,000 JOIN STRIKE

KARACHI, July 5.

The number of strikers swelled to nearly 2,000. Not a single crane is working. Twelve cargo steamers in the docks at present are experiencing great inconvenience and hardship. In view of the strike, their departure might also be delayed.—United Press.

POLICE ON SCENE

KARACHI, July 5.

Labourers belonging to the Karachi Dock Workers' Union, with a membership of 1,999 downed tools this morning demanding redress of certain grievances, the most important of which is the reduction of hours of work from nine to eight during the day and to seven at night.

Over a dozen steamers are waiting in the docks since this morning, but loading and unloading have been almost entirely suspended.

The strikers will meet this evening to form a Strike Committee to concert ways and means for the purpose of carrying the strike through successfully.

A poss of city and harbour police numbering 125 is standing by in case of emergency.—A. P.

NEWS FROM HONOLULU CONFIRMS IT

HONOLULU, July 5.

Definite radio signals on the frequency of Miss Earhart's 'plane are reported by Pan-American Airways to have been received in response to instructions broadcast to the missing fliers at 07/05 hours G.M.T. Listeners state they heard four distinct breaks in the carrier wave on Miss Earhart's frequency as specified in the instructions.—Reuter

TREGASTEL BEING ESCORTED.

PARIS, July 4.

The Foreign Office officially confirms that "Almirante Cervera" stopped the "Tregastel." off Santander, this morning. An insurgent vessel is reported to be escorting the "Tregastel" to Bilbao.

Two French warships "Chasseur" and "Vauquois" have been despatched to help the "Tregastel."—Reuter.

PARTITION OF PALESTINE

British Cruiser Follows Commission's Report

LONDON, July 5.

Because of fear of disturbances in connection with the publication of the report of the Palestine Commission, the battle cruiser "Repulse" has left for Haifa from Malta.—Reuter.

RADIO SIGNALS FROM MISS EARHART?

Rescue Expedition's Futile Search

NEW YORK, July 5.

Further signals, apparently Miss Earthart's are reported to have been heard in America by amateur radio listeners, following the broadcast by Honolulu station to Miss Earhart. They reported that Miss Earhart's voice was heard weaker and weaker, which is likely to be due to the accumulators of her wireless running down. The weather in the vicinity of Howland island is favourable. The cost guard boat "Itasca" has searched vainly 3,000 square miles of ocean, and 3,000 men are participating in the greatest rescue expedition in the history of flying using warships and war 'planes.—Reuter.

CHINA'S FARM PRODUCE SHOWS INCREASE

Abundant Harvest Result Of Improved Methods

China's farm produce in 1936 registered an increase of 1,000,000,000 dols. as compared with that of 1935, according to the statistics of the Ministry of Industries

Distributed among a population of 450,000,000 per capital increased by two dollars. Such abundant harvest was probably due to the increased productivity of the farmland and improved methods.

Import of foreign rice, on the other hand, amounted to 3,100,000 metric tons last year, representing one-fourth of that in 1935. The monetary value of imported rice recorded a corresponding drop of from 50,910,000 to 11,887,000 customs gold units.

Export of domestic rice and grains registered a quadruple increase last year. Whereas export in 1935 was 65,689 metric tons, that in 1936 totalled 268,711 metric tons. Monetary value of rice exports jumped 669,288 dols. to 2,878,628 dols.

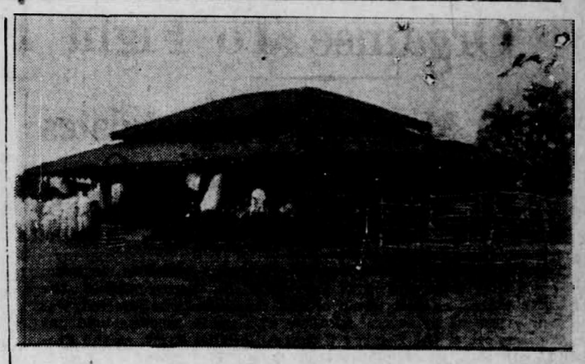
STOP PRESS.

DARING TRIBESMEN

BOMBAY, July 6.

"Reuter's special correspondent wires from Razmak (Wazir Force Head-Quarters) on July 5 as follows:—

Just when the Seventh Mountain Battery and the Wazir Division Signals were finishing a friendly game of hockey this evening hundred yards to the north of the Razmak Camp the tribesmen opened fire from a range of about five hundred yards. The tribesmen fired a dozen or so shots I watched the hockey players rushing into the Camp while the picquets opened fire with machineguns and rifles No casualties are reported, but the tribesmen's daring certainly knows no bounds.



Mahatmaji's Hut at Shegaon.

Viceroy's Statement Under Congress Searchlight

(Continued From Page 1.)

sion not to attend the meeting.

While the Committee is not likely to reach the office acceptance issue to-day, informal discussions among members on the question will nevertheless take place.

The leaders of the Congress Parties in the Provincial Legislatures, who have arrived here have been asked to be ready to meet the Committee to-morrow for a joint discussion, when it is believed that they will be asked to submit a report on opinion in their respective Provinces.

The following arrived to-day:—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Mr. Kirpalani, Mr. Patwardhan and Mr. B. G. Kher.—A. I.

Leaders Not Satisfied With Viceroy's Statement

WARDHAGANJ: July 5.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Dr. Khan Sahib held informal discussions with Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru last night, when, it is understood, ideas were exchanged on the general feeling in the country about the present political situation.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai who visited Sheogaon yesterday, acquainted Gandhiji with his impressions about the views held by prominent British statesmen in regard to the Indian constitutional deadlock. He also gave an account of working of the mind of Whitehall authorities.

While in England, Mr. Desai was interviewed by several statesmen and journalists who evinced keen interest in Indian affairs and made searching enquiries. While they understood the technicalities or legalities of Congress demand, they did not appreciate the significance or force of it, until they were apprised of the background of the real political situation in the country by Mr. Desai.

From informal discussions that are going on here amongst the groups of leaders, the impression is gathered that the statement of Lord Linlithgow is not considered satisfactory.

Some leaders feel it that throughout the long statement the Viceroy omitted to name Congress, although he has referred to it as majority parties in six Provinces.

Another point that is engaging their minds is that the working of interim ministry is cited as a guarantee that there will be no interference in day-to-day work of the Ministry by Governments. The question is asked as to where was the occasion for interference in the activities of the present Ministries when they seek daily advice of the Governors.

Whatever may be the outcome of these informal discussions, the final decision rests with Gandhiji and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.—United Press

OFFICE ACCEPTANCE FAVOURED?

WARDHAGANJ, July 5.

The Congress Working Committee had three hours sitting in the morning at which the Committee disposed of the routine matters like accounts.

The Committee passed the accounts of the Faizpur Congress which showed a profit of Rs. 24,689

As Mr. Nariman has informed the Committee that he is arriving to-morrow the consideration of his representation has been postponed to July 7.

Mahatma Gandhi is understood to be now engaged in drafting the resolution for the Working Committee on the Office Acceptance question on the lines of the understanding reached between him and Pundit Nehru.

The Congress leaders assembled here now believe that the Working Committee will decide in favour of Office, particularly in view of the numerous telegraphic representations received from all provinces urging the Committee to decide in favour of acceptance of office.—A. P.

ORISSA CONGRESS PRESIDENTS' TALKS WITH JAWAHAR

WARDHAGANJ, July 5.

Mr. Harikrishna Mehtab, President of the Orissa Provincial Congress Committee, met Pandit Jawaharlal this morning and had a brief talk about the Congress affairs in Orissa and the amalgamation of Krishak Sangh with the Congress.—United Press.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH" THREATENS CONGRESS

Accept Office Or Next Chance Won't Come For Years

LONDON, July 5.

The "Daily Telegraph" in an editorial says. "Lord Linlithgow's appeal has left no room for misunderstanding. If the Congress again declines office, years may elapse before it has another opportunity of coming into power.

"There can be no question of the Governors surrendering their special powers, but the Viceroy has given an assurance that the Congress Ministers will receive sympathetic aid in carrying on the administration and endeavouring to realise their programme of reform.—Reuter.

PROFITS OF FAIZPUR CONGRESS

WARDHAGANJ, July 5.

The Congress Working Committee re-assembled at 1-45 this afternoon. It is understood they proceeded to discuss the rest of routine matters on the agenda and the Muslim mass contact programme, whereafter the office acceptance issue will be taken up.

In the morning session, the Committee decided that the surplus of Rs. 24,689 of the Faizpur Congress session should be shared half and half by the All-India Congress Committee and the Provincial Congress Committee. They also examined the accounts of the A.I.C.C. and sanctioned certain items of expenditure.—United Press.

TRIBESMEN OPEN FIRE

RAZMAK, July 4.

A band of about 25 tribesmen opened fire from long range on the piquets near Nariwal Amarai South of Tochi river on July 3, and Punjabis holding the piquets returned the fire.

Later tribesmen developed an attack on the picquets which was repulsed. It is believed that the enemy suffered casualties, while the defenders lost nobody. The Coronation Camp piquet was also attacked by a few tribesmen, but the firing of every lights, plus prompt rifle fire, caused the attackers to retire.

Two attempts were made to rush Chalwesti Camp picquets one of which took place in broad daylight.

The tribesmen are showing unusual boldness. Units of the Waziristan Division drove off the enemy, while another rush made late at night on another piquet also failed.—A.P.

DUTY ON NEWSPRINT

SIMLA, July 5.

All preliminary stages leading to a definite decision in respect of duty on newsprint have been covered and the "United Press" learns that the decision of the Central Government will be announced on Wednesday. It is not possible to state precisely what action the Government will take; but indications point to a substantial reduction and not the total abolition of duty.—United Press.

Organise To Fight For Civil Liberties

Public Meeting Congratulates Meherally And Zaheer On Their Arrest

The Muslim Congressmen and the Congress Socialists in India had, since the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy, become the particular targets against whom official repression was directed, was the view expressed by several speakers at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, at the People's Jinnah Hall, on Monday evening.

Subtle Repression

Mr. Purshotam Tricumdas, who presided over the meeting, gave an account of how a subtle form of repression had been launched in the country, simultaneously with the inauguration of the Provincial Autonomy.

Their Pretensions

He exposed the pretensions of the non-Congress Ministers in claiming to deal with repressive laws on the one hand and in being parties to repression which had become a common feature in all the Provinces without exception.

A resolution congratulating Mr. Meherally and Mr. Sajjad Zaheer was passed at the meeting.

A FANTASTIC STATEMENT

Mr. Purushotam Tricumdas referred in his speech to the repression launched by the "interim" Ministry in Madras, with the full knowledge that they would have to go out of office very soon.

Ever since the day of the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy, innumerable arrests and convictions and in certain instances lathi charges took place in all the provinces. In Madras, the Government banned the Summer School of Politics and came out with a fantastic communique stating that in that School secret instructions in bomb-making were being given. He thought that the bombs did not exist in the Summer School but in the imagination of some one in the employ of the "puppet" Ministers.

EXTRAORDINARY ORDER.

As regards the order served on Mr. Yusuf Meherally, he said that the terms of the order were extraordinary. He could not go to particular places, because in those places Muslims lived. He expected that the "interim" Ministers would have acted with a sense of restraint, having known their own fate when the legislatures met.

This repression clearly indicated that when the Congress accepted offices, the steelframe would be such that if the Congressmen were not to be caught in its tangle, they would take the earliest opportunity to get out of office.

He was surprised at the order issued against a Muslim Congressman in the Central Provinces, carrying a threat that he would be prosecuted if he continued his speeches.

RISING MUSLIM SUPPORT.

Mr. M. R. Masani moved the following resolution:

"This public meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party congratulates Comrade Yusuf Meherally on his conviction and Comrade Sajjad Zaheer on his arrest.

"This meeting denounces the action of the Governments as an attack on freedom of speech and as being calculated to impede the rising support for the Congress among the Muslim masses."

Mr. Masani said that the real opponents of the freedom of speech appeared to be not merely the Ministers, but the same old bureaucracy which was the instrument of the British Ruling class in India. The repression which started on April 1st, simultaneously with the inauguration of the New Constitution was particularly directed against two classes of nationalists, namely, the Muslim Congressmen and the Congress Socialists. It was well-known that there were very few active Muslim Congressmen in the country, though thousands of Muslims had supported the Congress. All that the Government had succeeded in the past in doing was to detach the educated minority among the Muslims from the progressive national movement. Recently, however, the Muslim masses had been taking an increasing interest in the Indian National Congress and he believed that the programme of the Congress Socialists held a greater appeal to the Muslim masses to join the Congress. It was, therefore, not strange that repression was pointedly directed against the Congress Socialists and the Muslim Congressmen in this country. The Moplahs were one of the most poverty-stricken and exploited people in India and that was why Mr. Meherally thought of carrying the Congress message to their door.

GOVT.'S RESPONSE.

The Congress got a response from the Government not in the shape of of assurances to its demand as embodied in its Delhi resolution, but in the shape of increased repression.

In these circumstances, if the Congress accepted offices, he was afraid, it would amount to handing over the Congress, bound hand and foot, as a hostage to the British rulers.

SOCIALIST LINE

Another member of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party seconding the resolution said that it was futile to condemn Government repression. As long as India was not fully free, there could be no peace and repression would not stop. If Congressmen formed Ministries Mr. Meherally and others might be released. But would they be pleased to be out of jail in such conditions? The question was not of Mr. Meherally's coming out sooner. The question was, why did repression take place. It should be obvious that when there is a struggle for power, he who held it should try to put the other down. Thus they had to look at the situation from that point of view. The Congress Socialists were among the bitterest opponents of the new Constitution. They opposed acceptance of offices, and insisted on a vigorous struggle to combat and end it. No wonder, therefore, that they should become the target of attack. Certain people redlculed their attitude as the "Socialist Mutton". Let those who looked at it in that way, he declared ,try to make minced meat out of it. But it would be hard to digest when taken in. He emphasised that the line adopted by the Congress Socialist Party provided the correct line which, when followed, would open up the perspective of effective mass struggle against Imperialism and for capture of power. Those who scoffed at it to-day, he concluded, would acclaim it as the only policy and programme worth fighting for.

PREPOSTEROUS REMARKS

Mr. K. B. Menon, Secretary of the Indian Civil Liberties' Union, supporting the resolution wished to clear certain misconceptions that might be given rise to, by the order banning the entry of Mr. Meherally into the four taluqs of Kerala. The Moplahs were no less and no more inflammable people than the rest of the people of Kerala. It was, therefore, not true to say that the feelings of the Moplahs would be excited if they heard Mr. Meherally speak. No responsible Government could make such preposterous remarks.

It was high time that the people in India realised that their few Civil Liberties were being exposed to fresh danger and their safety lay in effectively organising against this onslaught on their liberties. Such a suppression was not witnessed in any but Authoritarian States like Germany and Italy and the same forces were at present operating in India in a slightly different form.

Mr. Sohrab Batliwala said that because the Congress had launched a direct drive towards securing the support of the Muslim masses, this repression was being launched. He was not able to find another explanation for this kind of repression. It appeared to him, if the Government were perturbed at anything, it was against this effort of the Congress towards establishing mass contact. It was the duty of every conscientious Indian to see that where one man had left, hundred should come forward to fill the gap.

NARIMAN'S MESSAGE

Mr. Nariman, who could not be present at the meeting sent the following message:

"I regret my inability to attend the meeting owing to an unexpected urgent engagement.

"I entirely associate myself with the protest and also join in congratulating our colleague Meherally. Such persecutions expose the supposed New Regime more than all other propaganda against it."

The resolution was put to vote and was carried and the meeting terminated.

MEHERALLY'S APPEAL

CALICUT, July 5.

On behalf of Mr. Y. J. Meherally of Bombay who was convicted last week under Section 168 (2) I.P.C., and appeal was filed this afternoon before the District Judge, Calicut, against his conviction and sentence.

The case has been posted to 14th instant.—United Press.

ISLAM STANDS FOR INDEPENDENCE

Ahmedabad Muslims Asked To Join Congress

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD: (By Mail).

Under the auspices of the Muslim Naujuwan Party and the Congress Socialist Party a mass meeting predominantly attended by Muslims was held here recently when Mr. Mohamed Noorie, M.L.A. presided. Mr. J. Bokhari, one of the Secretaries of the Muslim Mass Contact Committee of the B.P.C.C., reviewed the present political and economic condition of India with particular reference to the attitude of the Mussalmans towards the struggle for national independence. In the existing circumstances, he said, the Congress was the only organization that stood for complete independence. Islam taught the lesson of a struggle against political slavery. As followers of that creed, Muslim had no alternative but to join the Congress and help the national movement. All those like Mr. Jinnah who talked of the rights of the Muslims did not care to voice the demands of the masses. He dwelt at length on the reactionary nature of the Muslim League and its supporters who were mostly members of the moneyed and privileged classes—Zamindars. Taluqdars and their Satellites. Mr. Bokhari spoke for two hours during which time he was often enthusiastically cheered by the huge crowd.

Mr. Yasin Noorie gave the recent history of the Muslim League which, he said, mainly depended for its support on men like Nawab of Chhatari and Nawab Yasuf both of whom had conveniently deserted it at the time of the last election. These were the same men, he added, who had elected Mr. Jinnah as the permanent President of the League. He asked where were these people when people were going to jail in the fight for independence. After exposing the tactics of the Muslim Leaguers he exhorted the Muslims to join the Congress and take increasing interest in political matters.

A supporter of the League who wanted to oppose the two speakers was shouted down, though later on allowed to speak by the President.

The audience, however, was clearly in no mood to listen to him.

3,500 MUSLIMS JOIN CONGRESS

Tirhut Division Tops List

PATNA. (By Mail).

3, 500 Muslims it is understood have been enrolled so far as members of the Congress in Bihar. The Tirhut Division tops the list with its quota of 1 200, followed by Bhagalpore division, 1,000, Patna, division 800 and Chhota Nagpur 500.—A. P.

BIHAR SOCIALISTS TO HOLD RALLY

PATNA, July 1.

The Bihar Socialists are holding a rally at Mashrakh on the occasion of the Bihar Provincial Political Conference which will be held there on July 10 and 11. Important decisions regarding work among the masses are expected to be taken at this rally.

A meeting of the council of action of the Bihar Socialist Party will be held at Mashrakh on July 9 to consider the line og action to be followed at the Provincial Conference.—A. P.

CONGRESSMEN ON TRIAL

PATNA. (By Mail).

Four Congress workers stood charged before the Sadr Subdivisional Officer of Muzafferpore with having taken out an unlicenced procession in connection with the anti-constitution day on April 1. Two of them have since been fined As. 10 each or in default seven days' simple imprisonment. Judgment in the case of the other two has not yet been delivered.—A. P.

ASSAULT ON LABOUR LEADER

LAHORE, July 4.

Further inquiries with regard to yesterday's murderous assault on Mr. M. A. Ghani, Labour Leader, indicate that Mr. Ghani is making steady progress in hospital but is not yet able to make a statement about the occurrence.

The alleged assailant Abdul Mussawar alias Ishtiaq Ahmed, son of a retired Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Amritsar, was receiving education in a religious school in a mosque at Amritsar. He has not yet made any definite statement to the police.

It is reported that a Muslim gentleman recently declared that he had written a book entitled "Shatam Rasul" wherein he had shown by quotation from authoritative Islamic books that it is against Islamic teachings to murder Shatam Rasul (a defamer of the Prophet).

Mr. Ghani, it is stated, wrote a preface to that book. Subsequently a local vernacular Muslim daily published an article condemning that book which is yet to be published. Following the publication of that article Mr. Ghani made a declaration withdrawing the preface he had written.—United Press.

BACK HOME

(By PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU).

It is good to come back home after six weeks of continuous wandering, good to see familiar sights, familiar faces, to rest for more than a day or two in the same place. Some have the *Wanderlust*, and I have it myself in some measure, and I love to get out of the old rut and cross mountains and seas and make acquaintance with new countries, new people. And when one may not do this, as alas too often I may not, I give rein to my imagination and we take long and improbable journeys and seek adventure in distant countries. But the old rut calls us back and we return to the day's routine.

So I was back from Burma and Malaya. There were numerous formidable files awaiting me, and a crowd of letters to answer, and questions and problems which a great organization has continually to face. Pressmen surrounded me—what had I to say to this or that? Had I seen some statement or other? Was Congress going to form ministries? And so on interminably. Fortunately I knew little about these various statements and pronouncements and I felt some difficulty in re-adjusting myself to the old world which I had left but six weeks before. Before my eyes floated still the Shwe Dagon pagoda glistening in the morning sunlight, and the palms trees swaying in the pleasant land of Malaya.

Back to Files.

Back to the files and the letters. A summer school has been raided and the lathi has felled down many people. The Jute strike is over but the grievances of the jute workers continue. The workers in a match factory of the Swedish trust have been long on strike and are being ill-treated. The problem of the detenus. A Congress committee has been suspended and protest and counter-protest have poured in. Appeals from district committees against certain orders of their provincial committees. There is an interruption and fifty Kisans appear on the scene full of their troubles. They cannot be ignored.

Back again to the files. Should Kisan organizations be started or should we concentrate on making Kisan members of Congress committees? What should be the relation between the Congress Committee and the Kisan Sabha? Am I in favour of functional representation? Telegrams pour in protesting against the choice of a candidate to contest a by-election. A long distance trunk call on the telephone comes from South India. Visitors with nothing worth-while to say, wasting time. An occasional visitor who is interesting taking up more time. And all the while the Shawe Dagon Pagoda floating in the air and the gem palace of Mandalay and laughing men and women in gay attire wandering by.

Unending Problems.

Back to work. Financial matters, confusing and troublesome. Cases of disciplinary action. Some hard ones but discipline has to be maintained in an organization. Mass contacts, what progress is being made in the villages? What with Muslims in towns and villages? Letters in approval of our new activities, letters in criticism. Are the Congress members of the legislatures working in their constituencies carrying the message of the Congress

How hot it is and the paper one writes on sticks to the hand! And how pleasant it was by the seaside in Malaya with the tide lapping the beach and the palm trees and the graceful arecanuts fringing the shore.

"Visitors, Visitors—Hell!"

A conference with colleagues in the office. Cablegrams from abroad. Discussion on foreign affairs. Zanzibar-Indians overseas. Visitors, visitors—hell! Why will so many people come when there is so much to be done? But some are old colleagues and though what they say may be unimportant, they are valued comrades and may not be ignored. Strangers come and who knows whether their business is important or not? Peasant come and who can turn these helpless ones away without a word of cheer?

The situation on the Frontier—air-bombing and kidnappings, a curious mixture, and the larger question being somewhat hidden by communal feelings on either side. When will people behave like grown-ups? How childish all this is and religion, as of old, warps the mind and confuses the issue.

A note on Congress work in the Punjab, a complaint from Bombay which takes up time. Visitors asking me to visit their districts or attend conferences.

Will the Congress accept ministries? When will the Working Committee meet to consider this question? Wise people, knowing far more than I do, announce that the Committee is meeting within a few days. Evidently they imagine that our main pre-occupation is to think about and discuss this question of ministries. They would be surprised to find how little this has to do with our work and how many other activities claim our attention. And those who question may be still further surprised if they had a glimpse into my mind.

Haunting Memories.

For my mind goes back over the heads of the visitors and questioners and across the files to these six weeks that are gone past recall, days full of wandering in strange places, old world and new, crowded days. And pictures of the past come up before me when the beautiful place Mandalay hummed with play and laughter, and behind this hid many an intrigue and cruelty, and the rapid decay of an order that had lived its time. That gem palace is empty to-day, shorn of its gems, and only ghosts and memories fill its deserted halls. The teak roofs and pillars stand as of old, but they are dead wood and no more. The past they represent is gone for ever.

But the Shwe Dagon pagoda still towers in all its strength and beauty over the city of Rangoon and gives its ageless message to all who come under its spell. It shines in the morning sunlight and glimmers as the evening shadows fall, and we creep away from Burma reverently with this image of the soul of a people impressed on our minds and hearts. —"Modern Review".

The Customs Authorities at Ganganakuppam have seized a diamond worth Rs. 10,000 from a passenger in a motor bus. It is alleged that diamonds were smuggled from adjoining French territory.

The man has been remanded in custody and further investigation is being made.—United Press.

A JEWISH "SEVENTH DOMINION"

British Mandate To Be Revised

The London correspondent of the "Hindu" writes:—

What appear to be substantial forecasts of the report of the Royal Commission on Palestine, confirm an earlier rumour that the country is to be partitioned so as to create both Jewish and Arab States. If the idea is carried out then the Jewish Palestine will be elevated to the status of a Dominion—the seventh in the Empire. The other Dominions are, in order of creation: Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Newfoundland, Union of South Africa and the Irish Free State, although the latter now claims to be quite independent of the British Commonwealth of Nations

It was "The Daily Herald" that originally published about two months ago the report that the Royal Commission had decided on partition and this has never been denied. The Commission's report is expected at the end of June. Now a further report in

"The Herald" written by "A. L. E." wno can, I think be identified with a well-known Jewish expert, Mr. Easterman, gives what appear to be circumstantial details of the Commission's scheme of sub-division.

Other leading proposals of the Report are: Jerusalem, with Bethlehem to be an "international zone" under British mandate; Haifa Port, a British "controlled" area, with special Jewish rights in Haifa town; special Arab rights in Jaffa; free "corridors" from Jerusalem to the Mediterranean coast and the Dead Sea and from Haifa to the Arab State; Dominion Status within the British Commonwealth for the Jewish State; and self-government for the Arab State, under the sovereignty of the Emir of Transjordania

The proposed changes, the most spectacular and far-reaching ever attempted, involve complicated international adjustments.

The British Mandate for Palestine will require drastic revisions and will necessitate the consent of the League of Nations.

Agreement of the United States, which has a separate Palestine Treaty with Great Britain, will also be required.

OPPOSITION FROM JEWS AND ARABS.

"A. L. E." declares however that both Jewish and Arab organisations have proclaimed their opposition to the plan, and American Jewry is wholly againstit. He goes on to say:

"The Zionist Congress at Zurich on August 3, which will have the Commission's Report before it, will be the most important Jewish Assembly for 2,000 years.

The Jewish opposition holds that a "pocket" State restricts permanently the possibility of a Jewish National settlement in "historic" Jewish Palestine, to, at most, 1,000,000 Jews. Millions of Jews, in this view, will be condemned permanently to remain in exile, under conditions of intolerance and persecution.

Without room for expansion, it is claimed, a miniature Jewish State will be incapable of development and will be a prey to powerful and hostile Arab neighbours.

Most violent hostility will centre round the cutting off of Jerusalem from the Jewish State "Judea without Jerusalem," according to this view, is unthinkable.

Then the removal of Haifa, almost entirely built by Jewish enterprise, is a serious handicap to Jewish development.

The reason for the special position of Haifa, is of course, its importance as a British naval base and as the Mediterranean terminus of the Mosul oil pipe line.

On the other hand, a large section of Jewry is likely to accept the scheme as going a long way to solve the world Jewish problem.

Arab critics claim that Palestine is a single indivisible Arab State.

Addition of Galilee to the Jewish State is an important change in the scheme as originally propounded.

I understand that the Christian Lebanon Republic informed Britain, through France as Mandatory for Syria, that it would refuse to allow its frontier to run with a Moslem State, and demanded contiguity with the Jews.

A large area of Palestine about which there will be fierce controversy is the great stretch of country to the south, from Beersheba to Akaba. This area is to be detached from Palestine and placed under direct British control. Akaba was the limit of King Solomon's kingdom; and the Jews claim that it should be the frontier of the Jewish State. To facilitate the creation of the new Jewish and Arab States, there will be an "interregnum" of three to five years to settle the basis to Government and to enable them to be taken over."

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

AN OFFER

"On your return you were granted an audience by a very distinguished lady. I am pleased to see that you still have the souvenir she gave you."

"D'Artagnan now attempted to conceal the finger with the queen's diamond but it was too late.

"You were wrong not to come when I sent for you the day after."

"I feared I had incurred disgrace with your Eminence."

"I never wreak my displeasure on people who fulfil the orders of their superiors with intelligence and courage. Sit down, M. d'Artagnan; you are gentleman enough to listen to me standing. I like men of head and heart. Now what would you say to an ensign's commission in my Guards?"

A REMINDER

"Your goodness overwhelms me, Monseigneur", replied d'Artagnan, "but if you will permit me to speak freely———?"

"Yes, speak."

"Then, I will presume to say that all my friends are in the king's Musketeers and Guards, while by a strange fatality all my enemies are in the service of your Eminence. "I should be ill received here and regarded with disfavour there, if I accepted what your Eminence offers me."

"That is to say you refuse my offer", said the cardinal with a tone of vexation, which, revealed, however, a certain respect. "Remain free then, and guard your hatreds and sympathies. But remember, if any mischance should happen to you in the future that it was I who came to seek you, and that I did all in my power to prevent this misfortune befalling you."

Fields and Factories

PAID HOLIDAYS FOR WORKERS OF THE WORLD

Movement Growing In All Countries—Except India!

(BY HERBERT TRACEY.)

Holidays with pay are now an established fact for all wage-earners in twenty-two countries. Last year alone, general legislation of this kind was passed by seven countries. In some countries, the paid holiday is the workers' constitutional right. Partial application has been given to the principle of paid holidays in sixteen other countries for particular classes of workers. In others the practice has been adopted in voluntary Trade Union Agreements.

ESTABLISHED BY LAW

In his annual report to the International Labour Conference this year, Mr. Harold Butler, Director of the I.L.O., gives the following list of countries in which paid holidays have been established by law for all wage-earners:—

Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Portugal, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Rumania, Spain, France, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Sweden, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Poland, U.S.S.R., and Venezuela.

The seven countries which legislated on paid holidays last year were Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Norway, and Venezuela, the Irish Free State and Iraq; in the latter two countries paid holidays are the statutory right of all industrial workers.

PARTIAL APPLICATION

The sixteen countries in which partial application has been given to the principle of paid holidays for particular classes of workers include Argentina, China, Columbia, Denmark, Esthonia, Greece, Haiti, Iraq, Irish Free State, Lithuania, Panama, Salvador, Switzerland, the Union of South Africa, Uruguay, and Yugoslavia.

In Australia and New Zealand many of the decisions of the Courts of Arbitration contain provisions for paid holidays. As Mr. Butler remarks, they are becoming a common feature of collective agreements. It is estimated that in this country about 1,500,000 industrial workers enjoyed paid holidays last year, besides a large number of clerical workers and shop assistants. In the United States, although paid holidays are given widely to clerical workers, shop-assistants, and other non-manual workers, it has not yet become a custom generalised either by law or collective agreements; but manual workers in a number of industrial plants have been given the paid holiday.

REMARKABLE FIGURES

Referring to the movement for the 40-hour week, in a recent national broadcast in Australia, Mr O. Schreiber (Secretary of the New South Wales Furnishing Trades Association) quoted remarkable figures showing the increase in productivity, side by side with a decline in the number of workers employed, as an argument for the principle of the shorter working week. One statement quoted is that of a member of the United States Bureau of Economic Research. A given output produced by 100 men in 1920, this authority states, was produced by 80 men in 1924, by 73 in 1927, by 68 in 1929, and by 65 in 1931. In this period, it is declared, over 3,000,000 workers were displaced by technological improvements and managerial "efficiency"

Figures are also quoted to show that in this country, comparing 1930 with 1934, ten leading industries were producing 11 per cent more with 8 per cent fewer workers, the output per worker having increased by no less than 21 per cent during this period.

EVIDENCE FROM AUSTRALIA

Mr. Schreiber also cites evidence from Australia. The Secretary of the Boot Trades Federation testified last year before the Victoria Legislative Assembly that since 1920, when the working hours were 48 per week production had increased from 12 pairs per week per operative, to 24 pairs per operative in 1933, when the hours of work were 44 a week. Between 1927 and 1933, the output of footwear increased by 830,000 pairs, but the number of operatives decreased by 5,000.

Facts of this description reinforce the case for the shorter working week. But as Mr. Butler points out in his annual report, the case is advocated now on the broadcast grounds of social policy, and not exclusively from the standpoint of the necessities of the unemployment situation. "It is pointed out" writes Mr. Butler, "that the worker has not received his full share of the fruits of mechanical progress. Although in most industries his productivity has been considerably enhanced, although the pace of operations has been greatly accelerated, the worker as a rule has not received compensation for his additional output in the form of increased wage or of increased leisure."

In some countries, Mr. Butler adds, the desire for higher wages is stronger than the demand for more spare time; but in all countries the demand for shorter hours as the recompense for higher output and as an offset to increased nervous tension resulting from modern methods of production is growing in intensity.

SPREAD OF MINIMUM WAGE PRINCIPLE

Fresh Legislation Passed In Several Countries

GENEVA (By Mail).

In his Annual Report the Director of the International Labour Office, Mr. Harold Butler, observes that the world depression has led to increasing recognition of the value of the minimum wage. During last year alone fresh legislation for fixing minimum rates was passed in Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Guatemala, New Zealand, Panama, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. In New Zealand basic rates of wages of general application were fixed for the first time, while the compulsory powers of the Arbitration Court to determine rates over a large part of industry were restored. In Canada machinery was set up in Alberta and New Brunswick, but the Dominion Minimum Wages Act of 1935 was declared unconstitutional by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which has led to discussion of the desirability of removing the limitations of the Federal Parliament in this field. In the United States the Minimum Wage Law of the State of New York was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, a decision which jeopardises the legislation operating in 17 States. The precise effect of the judgment is, however, subject to further elucidation by the Court, and the last word as to the legality of minimum wages in the United States has not yet been pronounced.

NEW METHOD

Another method of ensuing the payment of a basic wage, which consists of giving the force of law to the minima fixed by collective agreements is being widely adopted. It has been recently applied in Bulgaria, Greece, the Irish Free State, in the Canadian provinces of Nova Scotia and Quebec, and particularly in France, where something like a basic wage now operates for the first time over the greater part of industry. In Belgium also a large number of industries have adopted by agreement a minimum rate for unskilled workers, which has been applied to public contracts and Government departments.

The fixing of minimum wages, however, is only a partial solution of the problem of ensuing a reasonable standard of living to the least prosperous section of the population. Incomes, not wage-rates, form the foundation of living standards. Continuity of employment cannot be guaranteed by setting wage-levels, and for fear of causing unemployment wage-fixing authorities are often constrained to adopt rates which fall far short of the reasonable needs of workers and their dependants. Considerable progress has, however, been made towards raising the general standard of civilisation by other methods. The family allowance system represents an attempt to supplement wages which are inadequate to maintain a large family. It is spreading in many countries, among which Germany may be noted as the latest. There the State now subsidises wages not exceeding 185 RM. per month to the extent of 10 RM. a month for each child in excess of four. By July 1936 allowances were already being paid in respect of 700,000 children, and it is intended to extend this system which is designed to check the fall of the birth-rate.

Herr Bauer (left) and Dr. Berchtold, German members of the Himalayan Foundation, photographed at Karachi as they landed.

Definite Demands To Be Made Before Votes Are Cast To Corporation Candidates

Bombay Tenants Central Committee Passes Annual Report Of Useful Work

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Tenants' Central Committee was held on Saturday evening last under the presidency of Mr. Sahid.

Mr Indulal Yagnik, General Secretary read out the report for last year which was adopted with slight amendments.

The report pointed out how the Committee took cudgels on behalf of the tenants of the ex-Improvement Chawls who were served with eviction notices with a view to increase their rents by 4 and 6 annas a month in lieu of the provision of electric lights in the passages and stair-cases.

It is gratifying to note that as a result of the agitation carried on by this Committee during June and July last Dr Choksey's resolution asking the Commissioner to withdraw the eviction notices and to exempt the tenants from any extra payments was eventually adopted by the Corporation on July 20 last and about 4,000 tenants were benefited to the tune of about Rs. 13,000 per year.

Move For Rent Act

The report also deals with other subjects considered by the Committee such as speed limit on motor vehicles, Rent Act for the city of Bombay, reduction of rent by 50 per cent, etc.

Meetings were held to educate public opinion on the subjects and letters were addressed to the members of the new Legislatures of the Bombay Corporation requesting them to move for the early adoption of a Rent Act.

The Secretary also submitted the accounts for the last year which were adopted by the meeting.

Mr. Indulal Yagnik was appointed General Secretary for the next year.

The Committee then resolved to request the various tenants, labour and political organisations associated with this Committee during last year to select their representatives to work on this Committee during the ensuing year. The various bodies were also requested to subscribe suitable sums for meeting the expenses of the Central Committee.

In view of the ensuing Municipal elections to be held in February next year, the Committee appointed a small sub-committee to draft a manifesto setting out the economic and political demands of the tenants with reference to the landlords, the Municipality and the Governmental authorities. The Draft Manifesto will be prepared and submitted to the Committee within one month.

The Committee then resolved to support the demands of the tenants of Bawan Chawls, Kalachowkie as adopted by the public meetings held under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants Union and to draw the attention of the Municipality to the urgency of the matter.

The meeting further lent its wholehearted support to the demand of the general public residing in the vicinity of Null Bazaar for a public recreation ground on the open square located between Butcher St., and Mutton Street and to urge the Municipality to do the needful at an early date.

PROGRESS OF "BHARAT" INSURANCE CO.

Mr. H. J. Amin, the Bombay Branch Manager, of the Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., gave an "at home" on July 1, at Broach to Mr. P. D. Khosla, the General Manager, who was on an Organisation Tour to that side.

The function was largely attended and among those present were the Thakors of Amod and Kerwada, the Collector, the Session Judge and other Government officials of Broach.

Mr. H. J. Amin delivered a speech on the occasion dealing with the progress made by "Bharat" during the last year.

Mr. P. D. Khosla in a suitable reply explained how the history of Indian Insurance dated with the establishment of Bharat and the progress made by the Company under the directions of the Chairman Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia. He also thanked the Assembly and the function ended.

It is interesting to note that business worth one lakh was secured on the spot. The Collector of Broach also was pleased to give a proposal on his life.

HEAVY CASUALTIES IN LORRY ACCIDENT

AJMER (By Mail).

A very serious accident involving one death and twenty injured is reported to have occurred at about 28 miles from Ajmer on the Beawer Road. It is said that a lorry full of passengers skidded and fell down on the side of the Road. One person is reported to have been killed and almost all other occupants injured. The injured persons were removed to the hospital where the condition of one is said to be very precarious. The police are enquiring into the cause of the accident.—A. P.

Herr Pilger, of the Foreign Office has been appointed new German Minister at Kabul.

Fatal Fall While Flying Kite

GWALIOR, July 5.

While flying a kite, a seven-year-old boy fell from the third storey of a building.

He was badly injured and died soon after being admitted to hospital.—A. P.

PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES

If you feel nervy or run down—it's a sure sign you should change to smoking Passing Show. Their extra soothing quality is simply great for tired nerves. Smoke them and notice how your health benefits.

2½ ANNAS FORTEN One cigarette for a pice.

GOLDEN IN COLOUR GOLDEN IN QUALITY

PS/21.

LILY PEARL BARLEY

Made of FRESH & FULL GROWN GRAINS

Recommended by PHYSICIANS and USED IN EMINENT HOSPITALS

CALCUTTA: The Lily Biscuit Co. BOMBAY

Kidney Germs Cause 15 Dangerous Diseases

Doctor tells how to kill germs and remove the underlying cause of Getting Up Nights, Uric Acid, Nervousness, Puffy Eyelids, Lost Vigour, Dizziness, Frequent Headaches and Colds.

Look at the symptoms on the chart at the right and you may be amazed at the number of diseases caused by Kidney trouble due to germs in the Kidneys, bladder, or urinary system. Few people realize that the Kidneys are the most delicate and vital of organs and that you can not feel well and strong if your Kidneys are sick or tired out.

Germs get into the Kidneys during colds, influenza, or through other infections, such as bad teeth, so it's no wonder that nearly every one must at times face the danger of germs in the Kidneys.

Cause Dangerous Symptoms

Among the distressing symptoms often caused by germs in the Kidneys, the bladder, or urinary system are: Uric Acid, Getting Up Nights, feeling Nervy, Leg Pains, Dizziness, frequent Headaches and Colds, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Swollen Ankles, Dark Circles Under Eyes, Dry, Muddy Skin, Loss of Energy, Burning, Itching Passages, and Cystitis, Pyelitis, and Urethritis.

Germs in your Kidneys or urinary system cause so much trouble because the Kidneys are extremely delicate organs. Each Kidney, although only the size of your clenched fist, contains 4-½ million tiny tubes or filters. These tubes or filters are irritated or inflamed by germs and do not work right in removing poisons and impurities from your body. The poisons accumulate and slowly but surely you become old before your time, worn out, and only half a man or woman.

How to Kill Germs

The reason why you may have suffered a long time although you may have tried many medicines is because you have not taken the right thing to remove the underlying cause of your trouble. Ordinary medicines will not kill the germs and until you get rid of them you can't expect to feel well and strong. Fortunately for sufferers, a doctor with thirty years' experience has perfected a pleasant, tasteless prescription in tablet form, called Cystex, that starts killing germs in the Kidneys and urinary system in 2 hours yet is absolutely harmless to human tissues. This modern scientific prescription not only kills the germs in your Kidneys and thus removes the underlying cause of your troubles, but also reinvigourates the Kidneys, stimulates your entire system, helps purify the blood, and thus restores health, vigour, and vitality. As Cystex acts so quickly to kill and remove the germs from your system, you begin to feel better in 24 hours, and in 48 hours you can see a marked improvement, and within 8 days' time you must feel years younger, stronger, and better than you have in a long time, or Cystex costs nothing.

Millions of Users

More than five million people throughout the world who formerly suffered from Kidney troubles have removed the underlying cause of their troubles by using the Doctor's prescription Cystex (pronounced Siss-tex) and are now enjoying strong, vigourous health. For instance, Mrs. T. G. T. of London recently wrote: "Two years ago I took lumbago caused by kidney trouble. I sent to Boot's for a box of Cystex and within a week I was greatly relieved and in ten days the lumbago had disappeared. Six weeks ago I had another attack of lumbago and got another package of Cystex and am now feeling fine." And Mr. M. H. C. M. of Bristol recently stated: "I can not sufficiently praise your Cystex tablets for kidney and bladder troubles. I have taken but a few packets and am now in splendid health and entirely free from kidney and blatter troubles." And doctors too are high in their praise of Cystex; Dr. T. A. Ellis recently stated: "Cystex' influence in aiding the treatment of kidney and bladder troubles can not be overestimated." Over 500 doctors have written in praise of this new, modern, scientific way to remove the underlying cause of the trouble.

$10,000.00 Guarantee

If you are run down, feel older than you are, or suffer from any of the symptoms listed in the chart, germs in the Kidneys may be the real underlying cause of your trouble. Until you get rid of the germs you can't feel or look well, but you don't have to take any chances with Cystex. This remarkably successful prescription is offered under a guarantee to do the work to your entire satisfaction and rid you of your troubles in 8 days or money back on return of empty package. This guarantee is backed by a fund of $10,000.00 on deposit with the Westminster Bank, London. Under this guarantee you can put Cystex to the test and see exactly what it can do in your particular case. You must feel younger, stronger, rid of your troubles, and completely satisfied, or you merely return the empty package and it costs you nothing. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. Don't take chances with dangerous germs in the Kidneys or any medicine that can not get rid of the underlying cause of your trouble. Ask your chemist for Cystex (pronounced Siss-tex) today. The guarantee protects you.

If your Chemist cannot supply you, write Muller Maclean, Bombay.

USE DR. LYON'S POWDER

NOTHING ELSE CLEANS TEETH SO WELL

100% Cleansing Properties Twice that of toothpaste

No Pumice—No Destructive Grit Cannot possibly scratch the softest enamel

Lasts Longer—Costs Less Outlasts toothpaste 2 to 1

THERE is nothing known that will clean and polish teeth so quickly and leave them so gleaming white—as POWDER. That is why the dentist, when he cleans your teeth as you know—uses powder.

As it is only the powder part of any dentifrice that cleans, a dentifrice that is ALL POWDER just naturally cleans best. Free from pumice and harmful grit, Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder cannot possibly scratch, or injure the softest enamel. Dr. Lyon's is not only doubly efficient, but it costs only half as much to use. Even a small tin lasts twice as long as a tube of toothpaste.

Do as the Dentist Does.

TRY IT FOR YOURSELF AND BE CONVINCED!

Dr. LYON'S TOOTH POWDER

America's Biggest-Selling Dentifrice

MARTIN & HARRIS Ltd., Sudama House, Witteet Rd., Bombay
Please send me free a three weeks' supply of Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder.
Name.....
(Please print name)
Address.....
B.C.18.

Latest Commercial News

LIVERPOOL COTTON 6 POINTS DOWN

Bullion Unchanged And Wheat Steady

BOMBAY, July 5.

On Monday crossrates ruled quiet but steady.
NEW YORK COTTON MARKET CLOSED.
The New York cotton market and Stock Exchange remained closed.
BULLION UNCHANGED.
London gold and silver remained unchanged.
WHEAT VERY STEADY.
Wheat was very steady. Base metals were steady.
SECURITIES QUIETLY STEADY.
The London Stock Exchange was quiet uninteresting in the absence of any important development. The Giltedged securities kept quietly steady with nothing doing.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1937
New York, July 5.

Previous closing	11.93
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	closed
To-day's closing	closed
Difference	closed

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 5.

Previous closing	6.69
To-day's opening	6.66
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	6.53
Difference	—06

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 209-4
New April May	Rs. 222

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 5.
The market was closed to-day.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 5.
The following were the opening ranges:—
July (—) closed
October (11.99) closed
December (—) closed.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 5.

American July (6.64)	6.56
American October (6.68)	6.61
Egyptian July (9.36)	9.48
Egyptian August (9.35)	9.48

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, July 5.
The market was closed at night out of respect for the sad death of Sir Sorabji Pochhkhanawala.

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 5.
The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA
Indian Pekoe (1-2) no sales
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6 3/4) no sales
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2) no sales
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7) no sales

UTE
New Crop July August (£20 15/16 buyers) £21 value.
Dunlop August (£23 1/2) £23 1/2 sellers
Lightning August (£21 3/4 sellers) £21 3/4 sellers.

LINSEED
Castorseed Bombay July August (£14 7/16 sellers (£14 3/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta July August (£14 7/8) £14 7/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata July August (£13 sellers) £13 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal August (£15 1/8 sellers) £15 1/16 sellers

RUBBER
Spot (9 11/16 buyers) 9 7/16 buyers.
Forward July September (9 13/16 paid and value) 9 5/8 paid and sellers.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 5.
Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 118 and October 116. The market was active on considerable buying influenced by higher Winnipeg cables but subsequently favourable crops caused hesitancy with the result that early gains were lost under some selling and liquidation.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 5.
The market was closed to-day.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association.)
Delivery Sept 1937
Bombay, July 5.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	8 3 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	8 3 0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	

KARACHI MARKET REPORT

Karachi, July 5.
To-day's closing quotations:—
Sind cotton July 20/13, Jan 20/10, Punjab July 18-12-6, Jan. 18/2, Deshi American July 23/12/9, Jan. 23/13/6, market weak wheat July 31/1/3, Sept. 31/9/9, Oct. 31/15/9, market weak gram July 22/12/9, Sept. 23/3, Toria July 42/10, Sept. 43/6, Oct. 44/0/6, Cottonseed July 15/5/3, Sept. 16/2/3, Jan. 16/15/3.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, July 5.

Previous closing	closed
To-day's opening	closed
To-day's closing	closed

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, July 5.

Previous closing	4.94.52
To-day's opening	4.94.60
To-day's closing	4.94.77

FRANC RATE
London, July 5.

Previous closing	128.65
To-day's opening	128.62
To-day's closing	128.41

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 5.
London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.94.60 and then eased to 4.94.45 on scattered selling but eventually the rate turned steadier.
The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.94.77
Franc opened at 128.62 and then improved to 128.54 on some buying with very small movements thereafter.
The sterling franc crossrate closed at 128.41.

CROSS RATES
London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (9.712) 9.694
New York on Bombay (37.34) 37.34
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/8) 0.93 1/8
London on Milan (93.97) 94.02
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/16) 1-2 7/16.
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS
3 months (3/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent

LONDON METALS
To-day's opening rates were as follows:—
Tin (£258 buyers £258 1/4 sellers. Steady) £257 1/2 buyers £257 7/8 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£23 3/4 buyers £23 13/16 sellers. Steady) £24 buyers £24 1/16 sellers. Very steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£62 to £61) £62 to £64
Glasgow Iron (£87) £87

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, July 5.
The following cable information was received from London to-night:
"Featureless. Business small. Market quiet but steady.

LONDON SILVER
London, July 5.

Spot	19 7/8d.	19 7/8d.
Forward	19 15/16d.	19 15/16d.

LONDON GOLD
London, July 5.
Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-6) £7-0-6

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 5, 10 p.m.

Silver ready		51	12 0
Silver 1st settlement	Ashad	51	13 0
Silver 2nd settlement	Shravan	51	15 0
Gold ready		34	10 0
Gold 1st settlement	Ashad	34	9 9
Gold 2nd settlement	Shravan	34	6 9
Sovereigns		22	0 0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation
Liverpool, July 5.
Liverpool wheat July closed at 116 3/8 as against the previous closing at 116.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations
Bombay, July 5.

Wheat	September	5	11 3
Wheat	January	5	15 6
Wheat	May	5	10 6
Linseed	September	8	3 0
Linseed	May	8	4 3

The tone was steady.

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation
Bombay, July 5.
The market was closed to-day out of respect for the sad death of Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 5.
The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £89 3/4 as against the previous closing at the same rate.

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 5.
2-30 p.m.
3 per cent Indian Loan (£97 Ex Div £97
3 1/2 per cent Indian Loan (£89 1/2) £89 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (1950-55) (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£113 1/2) £113 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£105 3/4) £105 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111) £111
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£101 1/2) £101 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS
3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£106) £106

BRITISH FUNDS
2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 3/8) £74 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£99 3/4) £99 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£105 1/2) £105 1/2
5 per cent Funding Loan (£109 5/8) £109 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£99 3/4) £99 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£108 1/4) £108 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 5.
2-30 p.m.
General business was quiet. Internationals were firm. Oil shares were irregular. Kaffirs were easy. Giltedged securities were steady

INDUSTRIALS
Standard Motors (130-0) 130-0
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (70-0) 66-9
Hydro Electric (£8 1/8) £8 1/8
Musical Industries (19-7 1/2) 19-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (42-9) 42-6
Imperial Chemical (38-9) 38-4 1/2
Woolsworth Ordinary (73-6) 72-6
Realisation 1930 (£98 1/4) 98 1/4
Dunlop Rubber (33-1 1/2) 33-1 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (39-7 1/2) 39-7 1/2
Ford Motor (27-0) 27-0
Cables and Wireless (£6 1/8) £6
British American Tobacco (123-9) 122-6
Carreas A (£8 1/2) £8 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (151-3) 150-7 1/2
P and O S N Company Deferred (31-6) 31-6
Distillers (110-7 1/2) 108-3 Ex Div.
Bredfords Dyers (£7 3/4) £7 3/4
British Celanese (£7 1/8) £7
J and P Coates Ordinary (46-9) 47-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (51-6) 51-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-4 1/2) 9-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (27-10 1/2) 27-4 1/2
Inter Nickels (58-4 1/2) 59-3
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (65-7 1/2) 66-3
Tata Steel Preference (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

TEA SHARES
Assam Company (19-4 1/2) 19-4 1/2
Denaro Tea (46-3) 46-3
Empire of India (30-9) 30-9

RUBBER SHARES
Anglo Dutch Rubber (38-6) 38-0 -Ex Div.
Gula Kelampong (41-3) 41-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (38-0) 38-0

JUTES SHARES
Barnagore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES
Nandydrug (52-6) 52-6
Burma Corporation (17-4 1/2) 17-4 1/7
Rio Tintos (£19 1/4) £19
East Rand Proprietors (56-3) 56-3
Rand Mines (£6 7/8) £6 3/4

MINE SHARES
Crown Mines (£12 1/4) £12 1/4
Associated Portland Cements (90-7 1/2) 30-0
Trinidad Leaseholds (130-0) 132-6
Sub Nigel (£9 1/4) £9 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-9) 30-0
Union Corporation (£7 5/8) £7 3/8

OIL SHARES
Venezuela Persian (£47 1/2) £46 7/8
Anglo Iranian (121-10 1/2) 81-3 Ex Bonus.
Burma Oil (118-9) 118-9
Musical Eagle (17-0 Ex Div.) 17-3
Shell Transport (108-9) 105-10 1/2
Royal Dutch (£46 1/4) £46 3/8

HOME RAIL SHARES
Great Western (£63) £63
L and S Ordinary (£33 1/4) £32 7/8
L N E R Defd (£5) £5
Southern Paris 5 per cent (£22) £22
London Paris 5 per cent (£126 1/2) £126 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£79 1/4) £78 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 5.
The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

UNCERTAIN TREND IN STOCK EXCHANGE

Continental Enquiry In Oils

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, July 5.
On the Stock Exchange continued uncertainty regarding the international political outlook prevented any material expansion of turnover.
Prices mostly tended fractionally lower but there was no evidence of selling pressure.
Oils exceptionally hardened on continental enquiry.
Fairly heavy bear covering led to a small recovery in franc in terms of sterling and dollars.

COCHIN'S POPULAR THREE-YEAR PLAN

Land Mortgage Bank Debentures Issue

(From Our Correspondent.)
ERNAKULAM, (By Mail.)
The recent announcement of Sir R. K. Shanmukam Chettiar, the Diwan of Cochin, of a Three Year Plan, to reorganise the various departments of the State, is welcomed by the Cochin Public. It is further understood that the Government of Cochin will shortly embark on a comprehensive scheme of rural electrification, and cheap supply of power will be made to the Agriculturists
In a recent speech the Diwan gladly announced that the Maharaja had agreed to appoint a franchise committee (already reported in these columns). In fact, His Highness kindly spoke to him about his extension, whether he should not make out a three-year plan, covering various departments of activities in the State.
In conclusion he said:—"The present town improving scheme for which (great credit should be given to the Diwan for his constant effort) and the road now being laid on the foreshore would change the entire town of Ernakulam beyond recognition, and when the road was completed, building sites would be most valuable more valuable than anywhere in India, and honed that the people of the town would take the fullest advantage.
The details of the Three-Year Plan and other important administrative changes will probably be contained in his Budget speech in August 2. 1937.

LAND MORTGAGE BANK DEBENTURES.

The Cochin Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank proposes to raise a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs, by the issue of Debentures, 1947-57, at 4 per cent. interest per annum, free of State Income Tax, and invites applications from 2nd to 14th July, 1937, closure being made earlier if, by the time the sum of Rs. 5 lakhs happens to be subscribed Further information regarding the debenture can be had from the Secretary of the State

TEACHERS' TEST.

The Government have now accepted the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, that, in the interests of efficiency of teaching teachers who do not possess the prescribed qualifications should qualify themselves by passing the prescribed test, within two years of time, from the date they are entertained, and, if they do not do so within the prescribed time, they will be relieved from service

THIYYA IN CEYLON.

A scheme, for organising the Thiyyas in Ceylon and organising a branch of the Thiyya Mahajana in Ceylon where a large number of Thiyyas from Cochin are employed, is under the consideration of the All-Cochin Thiyya Mahajana Sabha Association It is understood that a branch will be soon formed in Ceylon

FISHERMEN.

A memorandum has been submitted, by Mr. P. K. Dewer, Editor of the "Veerakesari" and the Vala Leader of Kerala, to the Diwan to give a special constituency for the Fishermen community, and secondly about the question of the fishing stakes in the Cochin Harbour The memoranda submitted that both were vital concerns of the community and solicited the Diwan's attention in effecting a speedy and favourable disposal.

A CONTRADICTION.

In the "Malayala Manorama," a leading vernacular daily of Travancore, having a wide circulation in Kerala, dated June 20, a message appears from its Political Correspondent of Cochin State, that the Medical Officers of the Ernakulam General Hospital, have been given secret orders not to admit Travancoreans for treatment into the hospital, and that the question of sending away those who are now in the hospital is under consideration. The Government contradict and say that no such instruction was given to the medical officers

FAST UNTO DEATH.

Mr. P. V. Krishnan, an Ezava youth, in the course of a speech recently announced his attention of fasting unto death, at Tripunitura, the seat of the Royal Princes and also the Maharaja, until, the temples in the State were opened to the Harijans as done in Travancore. The fast will commence in the beginning of September

If the conduct of an annually recurring tournament is stopped for ever, could one of the competing parties retain the trophy by paying of the actual cost of the trophy? This important question is now referred to the All-India Lawn Tennis Association by the Cochin Athletic Association, with the winding up of the Cochin-Travancore Tourney, in Tennis, for ever.
The tournament was being held in alternate years in Cochin and Travancore and the cup was instituted by the Maharajas of Cochin and Travancore to the winners Since Travancore and Cochin were the only two competing parties in the inter-state tourney, the conduct of the tourney had to be stopped for ever now

A KNOTTY QUESTION

The question now is that who should retain the trophy? The Travancore athletic association wrote to Cochin that they were prepared to pay off the cost, but Cochin is not at all prepared for that. Now the matter has been referred to the All-India Lawn Tennis Association.
The initiative of abandoning the tourney came from Travancore all on a sudden, without any explanation Opinion in All-Kerala circles seems not to favour Travancore, and some Kerala Champions, when interviewed by your Correspondent, were informed that the best way to decide the ownership was to, play another interstate tourney and leave the trophy to the winners Much regret, however, is felt in tennis circles, not only in Cochin or Travancore, but throughout Kerala.

THE ROAD PROBLEMS

(Continued From Page 6)
columns to the Indian members of the above Association. Their President has confused my remarks regarding the suggestion for importing British road navvies with the constructive suggestion which I had made about the reorganisation of the Association The one had no relation to the other, while supporting the idea of having an Association of this kind to safeguard the legitimate interests of the motoring community, the public have a right to demand from their Government that the Association shall not be granted any privilege, concession or power which might be prejudicial to the interests of the general public. In other words a part cannot be greater than the whole and safeguarding the interests of the whole community must be the first consideration.
Now judge for yourselves the present attitude of the Bombay Association If you read its journal you might mistake it for an European publication. The wonderful motoring roads of Germany, Italy and Britain with the beautiful environments and prosperous countryside life in these countries find prominence in the journal. India is represented by pictures of Fakirs, snake-charmers, bullock-carts, poor half-nacked villagers and stray cows. Let the journal be remodelled in a fashion which might prove helpful towards improving the Indian motoring conditions without unnecessarily advertising to the world at large "the primitive conditions in India". If it must advertise let it advertise the sheer poverty of India.
I must again refer to the question of speed limit and the safety of the pedestrians. The general standard of driving in Bombay is extremely low and it should be the first care of the Government to take adequate measures immediately. The W.I.A.A. should take an initiative in this matter.
The W.I.A.A. should take a direct interest in instituting stringent rules for the safety of passengers boarding and alighting from tramcars
Instead of keeping a large number of car attendants around the fashionable hotels and cinemas of Bombay the W.I.A.A. should send their staff to regulate or help the movement of road traffic around the schools of Bombay, especially at the time of closing of the schools. Nowhere in the world will you find the school children being chased by knowking motor-cars.—Yours, etc.

A CITIZEN.

IMPERIAL INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL

(Continued from Page 6.)
Council and the India's Directors of Industries must be keeping themselves abreast of and are inspired by the work done and important developments achieved by the Advisory Council of2the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research of Britain of which Lord Rutherford is the Chairman. Industrialists and trades await in expectation enlightenments sought and solicited hereby.
(Concluded.)

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS
Bombay, July 5.
Anglo Iranian Oil Tanker s.s. British Premier of 3376 reg tons Capt C M G Stook arrived from Abadan with cargo of fuel oil.
B I S N Coy's s.s. Barpeta of 1892 reg ton Capt A Tiller arrived from Basrah via Persian Gulf Ports Karachi and Bedi Bunder with passengers and general cargo
B I S N s.s. Goalpara of 3216 reg tons Capt A C Miller arrived from Rangoon via Colombo Tuticorin Cochin and Alleppey with rice and general cargo
Turner Morrison s.s. Nizam of 3324 reg tons Capt M J McLure arrived from Calcutta via Vizagapatam Cocoanada Masulipatam Madras Pondicherry Cuddalore Negapatam and Cochin with coal and general cargo
L Edward's s.s. Salier of 4081 reg tons Capt T Bakher arrived from Rotterdam via Antwerp Portsaid Suez Karachi Okha and Bedi Bunder Navlakhi and Kundla with general cargo.

DEPARTURES.
L Edward's s.s. Tranenfels of 3924 reg tons Capt H Stener sailed for Antwerp via Karachi Kathiawar Coast Ports and Kundla with local and same bottom cargo.
Turner Morrison s.s. Pasha of 3196 reg tons Capt T Tattle sailed for Rangoon via Cochin Coast Ports and Colombo with local cargo.
P and O S N Coy's s.s. Jaypore of 3209 reg tons Capt R. B. Beck sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with local and same bottom cargo.
B I S N s.s. Barpeta of 1892 reg tons Capt A Tiller sailed for Calcutta via Alleppey and Colombo with local and same bottom cargo.

Vessels In Docks

Bombay, July 5.
ALEXANDRA DOCK
1 Tijuca 3082 Karachi 6-7 L Edwards
4 Clan Rose 3623 Bhavnagar 7-7 J Finlay
7 C/Venice 5492 Karachi 9-7 K Nixon
11 Sabier 4081 Marmagoa N F L Edward
12 Mirzapore 4135 Japan 6-7 M M
15 Kenya 4646 Durban 7-7 M M
VICTORIA DOCK
3 Barala 1893 Busrah 7-7 M M
4 Vita 1955 Busra 8-7 M M
8 Nizam 3334 Calcutta N F T Morrison
PRINCES DOCK
C/R Goalpara 3216 Rangoon 10-7 M M
D/F Surada 3382 N F N F M M
K Vasna 2026 N F N F M M
STEAMERS EXPECTED
FROM LONDON
Rajputana 8-7-37 P and O
Narkunda 15-7-37 P and O
Nowshera 6-7-37 M M
Ranpura 22-7-37 P and O
FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Venice 3-7-37 K Nixon
Clan Skene 13-7-37 James Finlay
FROM NEW YORK
City of Khios 8-7-37 F F Campbell
Sawokla 8-7-37 L Edwards
Pres Hayes 8-7-37 F F Campbell
FROM SYDNEY
Maloja 17-7-37 P and O
FROM SAN FRANCISCO
Hoegh Silverlight 10-7-37 Vol Bros
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Borneo Maru 11-7-37 O S K
Tango Maru 30-7-37 N Y K
Italy Maru 18-7-37 N Y Kaisha
Bangalore 4-7-37 M M
Toyama Maru 22-7-37 N Y K
Conte Rosso 8-7-37 L Triestino
Naldera 7-7 37 P and O
FROM HAMBURG
Kybfels 9-7-37 L Edward
Sturmfels 11-7-37 L Edwards
FROM MERI
British Glory 10-7-37 Anglo Iranian Oil
FROM HULL
City of Leicester 16-7-37 James Finlay
FROM BASRA
Varela 10-7-37 M M
Bandra 8-7-37 M M
Tosari 10-7-37 Vol Bros
FROM RANGOON
Nirpura 14-7-37 M M
Takada 7-7-37 M M
FROM DURBAN
Tairea 10-7-37 M M
FROM KARACHI
Warfield 2-7-37 M M
Calcutta Maru 10-7-37 N Y Kaisha
Anyo Maru 10-7-37 N Y Kaisha
FROM CALCUTTA
Barala 2-7-37 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Naldera 10-7-37 S S N
Maloja 17-7-37 P and O
Carthage 24-7-36 P and O
Warfield 7-7-37 M M
Bangalore 6-7-37 M M
FOR SYDNEY
Narkunda 15-7-37 P and O
FOR SAN FRANCISCO
Tosari 11-7-37 Volkart Bros
FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Cantenbury 7-7-37 K N
Elysia 14-7-37 Anchor Line
Britannia 33-7-37 Anchor Line
FOR NEW YORK
Pres Hayes 9-7-37 F F Campbell
Pres Monroe 23-7-37 F F Campbell
City of Khios 9-7-37 F F Campbell
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
India Maru 9-7-37 O S Kaisha
Anyo Maru 16-7-37 N Y Kaisha
Indian Maru 9-7-37 O S K
Rajputana 8-7-37 P and O
Mirzapore 6-7-37 P and O
Italy Maru 21-7-37 N Y Kaisha
Borneo Maru 24-7-37 O S Kaisha
FOR BASRA
Barala 7-7-37 M M
Vita 8-7-37 M M
Bandra 14-7-37 M M
Varela 15-7-37 M M
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 8-7-37 Lloyd Triestino
FOR RANGOON
Pasha 4-7-37 Turner Morrison
FOR DURBAN
Kenya 7-7-37 M M
Tairea 21-7-37 M M
FOR KARACHI
Anyo Maru 3-7-37 N Y Kaisha
Trautenfels 5-7-37 L Edwards
GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Jeypore 1-7-37
S S Trautenfels 2-7-37
S S Anyo Maru 2-7-37
S S Cathay (boats) 3-7-37
S S Baroda 3-7-37
S S Barpeta 5-7-37
S S Kalavati 5-7-37
S S Netravati 5-7-37

EXPORTS.
Bombay, July 5.
S S City of Venice for Liverpool: 180 bales cotton waste G Gabriel; 632 bags g nut oil cake R Ratilal; 150 bales cotton raw A Podar.
For Glasgow: 200 bales hemp raw D Anandji; 200 bales hemp raw K Tricamji.
For Manchester: 115 bales cotton raw Swastik General Trading; 125 bales cotton raw B Mawji and Co. 119 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 85 bales cotton twist waste Barot Bros.; 128 dms castor oil A Hargovindas; 176 bales cotton fly L O Vora.
S S Salier for Sydney: 2971 bags linseed O Manilal; 3027 bags linseed L Dreyfus; 266 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas; 124 bags myrabollams K Tricamji.
For Melbourne: 4308 bags castor seed Ralli Bros; 128 bags myrabollam P Mathradas; 60 bags myrabollam H Bhagwandas; 15 bales cotton twist waste S Textile Products (India).
S S Warfield for London: 100 boras aluminium scrap M G Abdul Hussein; 14 bags gum H K Kesharwalla; 1232 bags myrabollams J Moolchand; 20 bales cow hides tanned M Esmail; 13 bales cow hides tanned Kamruddin; 17 bales sheep skin tanned M R Shaffi; 12 bales sheep skin tanned F Jaumahomed 17 bales goat skin tanned K Labhai; 25 bags bees wax J J Rahimtoola; 12 bales goat skin tanned A K A Rasool; 25 bales cow hides tanned J J Rahimtoola; 60 bdls deer horns J J Rahimtoola; 50 bales hemp raw D Anandji; 80 bags henna leaves M Mackenzie; 10 bags henna powder M Mackenzie; 140 csks condiments Poonjaji; 39 bags gandhi drugs A Virjee; 59 bags turmeric A Virjee; 18 cases iceland spar Thos Cook; 52 bales woollen carpets M Mackenzie.
For Marseilles: 5 cases brass ware American Express.
S S India Maru for Dairen: 20 bales cotton raw P Madhavani.
S S Mirzapore for Kobe: 200 bales cotton raw Kotak.
For Yokkaichi: 50 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, July 5.
S S India Maru Agents O S Kaisha from Singapore: 1377 bags beteinuts; 1951 bags sago flour; 37 bags arecanuts; 75 bdls pine apples.
From Colombo: 2887 bags copra.
From Penang: 150 bags pearl tapioca; 187 bags beteinuts.
From Moji: 25 dms calicum carbide; 50 bales green beaus.
From Snanghai: 602 pkgs green tea; 2275 bags green beans; 133 bags white beaus.
From Tokyo: 71 cases iron nails; 26 cases toys; 192 pkgs clocks; 25 cases grey mercerised cotton yarn; 25 cases cotton yarn.
From Yokohama: 22 cases harmless chemicals.
From Otaria: 100 bags ferina supra; 50 bags yellow dextrine.
From Nagoya 49 cases porcelain ware; 360 cases tiles; 112 bags stone powder; 201 cases hanging clocks.
From Osaka: 100 cases grey mercerised cotton yarn; 256 cases tiles 85 cases porcelain ware; 179 cases clocks; 49 cases umbrella goods; 60 cases staple fibre yarn; 50 bales neon yarn; 222 cases rayon yarn; 50 cases art silk yarn: 25 cases cotton jeans; 50 cases printed cotton poplin; 25 cases white cotton shirting; 82 cases cotton yarn; 92 cases ply chest wood; 100 cases iron panel pins; 268 cases glassware; 35 dms shoes material; 34 cases toys; 29 cases rubber balls; 46 cases rayon goods; 100 rolls iron wire; 60 cases glass bangles; 50 bags white dextrine; 60 cases paint; 25 cases insect coils; 26 cases playing cards; 116 cases glass bottles.
From Kobe: 212 cases cotton piece goods; 85 cases celluloid bangles; 322 cases cotton and rayon piece goods; 105 cases art silk and cotton mixed piece goods; 277 cases art silk and cotton mixed yarn; 43 cases art silk and cotton mixed shirting; 47 cases glassware; 50 bags dry ginger; 29 cases rayon goods; 53 cases wire netting; 250 coils iron wire 50 cases cast iron ware; 250 cases porcelain tiles; 25 cases twisted rayon yarn; 56 cases wire nails; 453 bales woollen yarn; 841 cases art silk yarn; 95 bales silk yarn; 162 cases rayon yarn; 30 cts iron sheets; 27 cases cotton and rayon mixed yarn; 22 cases white chalk.
S S Ratenfels Agents L Edwards from Hamburg: 131 dms caustic soda; 350 kegs chlorate of potash; 50 bdls y m sheets.
From Antwerp: 174 bdls hot spelteredgalvd; 59 pcs gas tubes; 119 bdls iron pipes; 424 bdls galvd plain steel sheets.
From Bremen: 55 bags iron rivets; 250 cases nails; 70 kegs chlorate of potash.
S S Alberto Treves Agents L Triestino from Genoa: 738 cases rayon yarn; 163 cases elect fans; 20 dms olive oil; 27 cases umbrella ribs; 750 cases school slates; 90 cases bearing for shafts; 45 cases elect machinery; 52 cases paper; 420 bags marble chips; 50 cases sinthetic camphor.
From Cautania: 500 bags crude sulphur.
From Leghorn: 240 bags lithopone; 100 cases refined boric acid 300 bags stone dust; 62 barrels earth colours; 15 bottles mercury; 40 bales rugs; 2248 pcs marble slabs; 11114 pcs marble tiles 174 pcs marble table tops; 200 bags marble dust; 1 cases woollen and cotton meltons.
From Marseilles: 100 cases chloride of ammonia; 120 cases vermouth; 50 sacs ocre:
S S Surada Agents M Mackenzie from Bassein: 8031 bags rice.
From Tuticorin: 26 bales cotton yarn.
From Calicut: 100 bales cotton; 55 bales sandalwood; 133 jottas coir rope; 462 chests tea.
From Cochin: 209 bales raw cotton.
From Colombo: 34 rolls paper.
S S Barala Agents M Mackenzie from Madras: 17 rolls iron wire; 72 pcs loose angles.

BOMBAY, July 5.
The District Traffic Superintendent, Abu Road wires:—
The breaches on the Palanpur State Railway between Chandisar and Deesa have been repaired and normal train service has been resumed from this morning.—A. P.

Prospects Of A Record American Cotton Crop

TEXAS HEDGE SELLING IN EVIDENCE

Long-range Outlook Discouraging But Markets Fear Crop Scare

BOMBAY, July 5.

American cotton crop reports continue excellent and it is believed that the propitious conditions from now on could eliminate the threat of heavy weevil damage and private forecasts of a record yield per acre is believed to be justified by the high-end-of-June condition.

Cotton growers in Texas believe that their crop is assured and are now inclined a part of it as in the absence of important damage during the next few weeks prices will reach low levels and it will be safer to hedge prospective arrivals.

Crop conditions could hardly better and there is a belief that the yield per acre will be a record one. A crop of about 15 million is expected on the present weather and with normal deterioration in the coming months a crop of about 14 million bales seems assured and when crop begins to move in large volumes it will be difficult to hold present levels and the distant outlook seems discouraging.

The markets are well liquidated and there exists a fear of crop scares which checks short selling. Thus there seems little potential buying power and it will be advisable to await higher levels for sales

The New York cotton futures market will remain closed to-day and before the next Bureau Report there will not be much change in prices.

On Saturday, with Wall Street closed, the New York cotton market continued to be inactive with pre-holiday liquidation and Bombay and local selling contributing to a decline, with buyers hesitant. The market opened steady but declined on favourable weather and lower Liverpool cables, although the market met resistance through trade price fixing against increased sales of textiles late on Friday. There was moderate commission house buying and prices rallied on covering and trade buying with the session closing steady.

At the opening October was quoted 2 points down at 11.99 and under increased selling prices declined further 7 points and October was quoted 11.92 which was the lowest level for the day. Later prices improved 9 points and October was quoted 12.01 which was the highest level for the day and the market closed at a net decline of one to two points. Spot cotton prices also declined 2 points at 12.49c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was closed on Saturday.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 9 points with October 6.65d. There was general selling on favourable weather but later prices improved on fair trade calling and local covering. The market closed at a decline of 5 to 8 points. Middling American spot cotton prices lost 8 points at 6.79d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet and Sakels futures closed at a decline of 5 points with spot cotton unchanged at 9.70d. per lb. Uppers futures closed 5 to 6 points down with scattered selling and spot cotton prices were placed 2 points down at 9.47d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market remained closed on Saturday.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW

The market was inclined to be reactionary on light scattered selling due to favourable crop news and the nervousness over the situation in France. Moreover private reports placing condition above 79 per cent emphasis the favourable status of the crop and tend to outweight the earlier belief that the bearish phases of the crop outlook had been fully discounted.

There has been scattered hedging against the new crop in Texas and a gradual seasonal increase is expected to rectify the present scarcity of contracts.

It is believed that the propitious conditions from now on could eliminate the threat of heavy weevil damage and private forecasts of record yields per acre are believed to be justified by the high end-of-June condition.

The cotton exchange statistics reveal that in the event of the maintenance of the present rate exports of American cotton will fall short of last year's figure by considerably more than half a million bales

Meanwhile apart from possible crop scares, it is opined that there is at present nothing in the situation to justify higher prices.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (11-58 a.m.)	12.01—
New York October lowest (11-39 a.m.)	11.92—09
Liverpool October highest	6.69—05
Liverpool October lowest	6.64—16

Messrs. M and B Stern have received the following cable:—

Crop reports continue excellent, European political situation causing liquidation, however prefer long side at this level

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Crop condition is above the average.

Crop prospects could not be better. Texas commences to hedge. Private estimates bearish.

Weather over U. S. Cotton Belt:

Eastern: Partly cloudy

Central: Partly cloudy showers probable.

Western: Partly scattered showers

Messrs. Ratilal and Co have received the following cable:—

Garside: Crop conditions end June near record. High acreage indications as reported fortnight ago. Weather forecast coming week favourable. Cloth sales below output America abroad but improved America international commodities higher.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs Samuel Montagu and Co., have issued the following report, dated London June 16.

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £321,261,366 on June 9th showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

There has been a recovery from the recent nervousness and conditions in the open market have been more normal in consequence. With less disposition on the part of holders to re-sell supplies have been on a smaller scale, the amount disposed of at the daily fixing during the week being about £3,150,000. Offerings were taken for shipment to New York and although prices ruled well below dollar parity, the discount was not so large as that seen during last week:—

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 7th instant to mid-day on the 14th instant:—

IMPORTS

British South Africa	£2,853,874
Tanganyika Territory	4,999
Kenya	9,675
British India	144,419
Australia	39,071
New Zealand	9,384
British Guiana	11,517
Peru	35,770
Venezuela	22,173
Germany	1,704,486
Netherlands	167,736
Switzerland	52,702
France	22,618
Sweden	10,710
Poland	11,902
Other countries	12,154
Total	£5,163,190

EXPORTS

U. S. A.	£7,735,758
British India	24,257
Belgium	126,869
France	2,576
Switzerland	4,532
Finland	23,058
Yugoslavia	25,427
Other countries	3,553
Total	£7,946,030

The s.s. "Rawalpindi" which sailed from Bombay on June 12th carries gold to the value of about £126,000.

The Transvaal gold output for May 1937 amounted to 970,250 fine ounces as compared with 981,565 fine ounces for April 1937 and 935,050 fine ounces for May 1936.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for April 1937 amounted to 68,059 fine ounces as compared with 68,569 fine ounces for March 1937 and 68,694 fine ounces for April 1936.

SILVER

The market has been more active, but the tendency has been weak and prices have shown a steady decline. The Indian Bazaars have not only stopped buying for the present, but have made considerable resales during the week and the market could only find support at lower levels, where American trade purchases and some bear covering orders were forthcoming. Buyers, however, show no disposition to press and recovery is not likely until Indian buying is resumed. Nevertheless the technical position of the market has been improved by the reduction of bull commitments.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver, registered from mid-day on the 7th instant to mid-day on the 14th instant:—

IMPORTS

French Indo-China	£133,674
Japan	5,100
British West Africa	3,650
Netherlands	27,500
Belgium	10,700
Other countries	2,573
Total	£183,197

EXPORTS

British India	£35,880
Ceylon and Dependencies	1,260
Arabia	9,356
Denmark	2,857
Netherlands	1,200
Switzerland	1,620
Other countries	4,175
Total	£56,848

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 10th to the 16th June was dollars 4.94.1/4 and the lowest dollars 4.93.1/4

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, July 5

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D	1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T	1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D	1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months	1/6 7/32

NEW YORK:—

Bank's selling T T	269
Bank's buying T T	266 7/8

PARIS:—

Bank's selling T T	363
Bank's buying T T	982

JAPAN:—

Bank's selling T T	77 3/8
Bank's buying T T	77

AMSTERDAM:—

Bank's selling D D	67 3/8

JAVA:—

Bank's selling D D	67 1/8

HONGKONG:—

Bank's selling D D	82 1/2

SHANGHAI:—

Bank's selling D D	80 3/4

SINGAPORE:—

Bank's selling D D	156 1/4

BERLIN:—

Bank's selling D D	91 1/2

CROSS RATE:—

New York London 4.94 5/8 3rd instant

Japan London 1/2 5th instant

Hongkong London 1/2 25/32 5th instant

Shanghai London 1/2 13/32 5th instant

Java London 8.97 1/8 5th instant

London Paris 128.68 3rd instant

HOLIDAY IN N. Y. COTTON MARKET

Bombay, July 5

The New York Cotton Exchange will remain closed to-day.

London Belgium 29.37 1/4 3rd instant

London Switzerland 21.65 1/4 3rd instant

London Berlin 12.32 3/4 3rd instant

London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 3rd instant

London New York 4.94.52 3rd instant

London Amsterdam 8.99 5/8 3rd instant

London Italy 9397 3rd instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet near steady forward.

Gold £7-0-6 2nd instant.

Gold £7-0-6 3rd instant

Silver London Ready 19 7/8 2nd instant.

Silver London Ready 19 7/8 3rd instant

Silver London Forward 19 15/16 2nd instant.

Silver London Forward 19 15/16 3rd instant

Silver New York Ready 45 2nd instant.

Silver New York Ready 45 3rd instant

London Discounts 3 months 5/8 per cent. 2nd instant.

London Discounts 3 months 5/8 per cent 3rd instant

London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent. 2nd instant.

London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 3rd instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY:—

Call 3/4 per cent.

3 months 1 1/4 per cent.

6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone: Quiet.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 3

Broach July Aug opening 213 1/4; highest 213 1/4 lowest 210 closing 210 3/4

Broach A/M 1938 opening 224 1/4 highest 224 1/2 lowest 223 closing 224

Oomra July opening 206 3/4 highest 207 1/2 lowest 205 closing 205

Oomra D/J opening 204 1/2 highest 204 1/2 lowest 204 closing 204 1/2

Bengal July opening 176 3/4 highest 176 3/4 lowest 175 closing 175

Bengal D/J opening 171 1/4 highest 171 1/4 lowest 170 1/2 closing 170 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-7-37) Rs. 7 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach April/May (31-3-38) Rs. 25 1/2

TEJI MUNDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, July 5.

Broach A/M	26 8 0
Broach monthly	8 0 0
Silver Ashad	0 11 0
Silver Shravan	1 3 0
Gold Ashad	0 3 6
Gold Shrawan	0 5 6
Linseed September	0 7 6
Linseed May	0 14 0
Wheat September	0 6 3
Wheat January	0 9 3
Wheat May	0 12 0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, July 3.

July £15-2-6.

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, July 3.

July	118d.
October	114d.
December	113 3/4d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, July 3.

July	del 1.25 1/2.
September	del 1.26 7/8.
December	del 1.28 1/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 5

Following a small decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures the local cotton market opened steady but in the absence of any buying and increased selling prices declined further.

As pointed out before the market is under the influence of heavy tenders against July delivery and there being no buyer in the market, these tenders are steadily absorbed by local mills as the present discount on old crop months is believed attractive. The immediate course on old crop months is believed attractive. The immediate course of the market depends upon the survey result of these tenders but the American markets being dull and featureless there does not seem any chance for a sustained improvement in the near future

The market opened at Rs. 223 1/4 for Broach A/M delivery and declined further to Rs. 222 and there was no buyer.

Tired loans are throwing off their high priced purchases on unwilling buyers. Broach J/A was quoted at Rs. 208 1/4.

The tone of the market was easy.

Liverpool market was due to open unchanged but it opened 3 points down. The local market was easy and closed at 3-30 p.m. as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawalla closing quotations were as under:—

Broach J/A	208 12 0
Broach A/M	221 8 0
Oomra July	203 12 0
Oomra D/J	202 0 0
Bengal July	173 0 0
Bengal D/J	167 12 0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 5.

Bengal Superfine	182/84
Bengal Fine	178/80
C. P. 1	210/12
C. P. 2	205/07
Arvi	205/07
Ellichpur	204/06
Berar	200/08
Khamgaon	200/03
Mulkapur	198/200
Khandesh	193/97
Jalna/Sailu	195/98
Burwah Sanavad	200/02
Mathia	159/74
Broach Fine	209/14
Punjab/American	209/19
Punjab 289F.	279/89
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	249/54
Surat	259/64
Navsari	279/81
Kampala	395/99

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 2nd July	5,485
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	3,010,472
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,885,983
Increase	124,489

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 5.

	Extra Spr.	fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.						
Bengal U. P.		180	177	174		171
Punjab		180	177	174		171
Oomra No. 3	210	207	204	201		
C. P. No. 1	223	220	217	214		
C. P. No. 2	214	211	208	205		
Broach No. 2		214	211	208		205
Punjab-Ame.		226	223	220		217
Surat		272	269	266		263
Rajpipla		268	265	262		259
Navsari		282	279	276		273

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 3-7-37	6799000	7058000
Receipts Yesterday 3-7-37	1000	1000
Exports to date 3-7-37	5635000	6132000
Stock at Ports 2-7-37	1183000	1374000
Stock at Interior Towns 2-7-37	929000	1381000
Stock at Liverpool 2-7-37	901000	716000
Visible Supply 2-7-37	3274000	3738000
Quantity in sight 2-7-37	13016000	12311000
Quantity out of sight 2-7-37	12994000	11681000

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, July 5.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	3-7-37	This year.
Khandesh		205,934
Central India	100	336,650
Barsi and Nagar		174,454
Hyderabad-Gaorani		101,597
Berar	36	579,477
Central Provinces		114,309
Total Oomras	136	1,512,421
Dholera	2,541	171,586
N.-W. Provinces		9,348
Rajputana	59	96,379
Sind-Punjab		346,581
Broach	100	340,527
Coompta and Dharwar	177	68,642
Westerns-Northerns		39,102
Cocoanada		153
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		18,102
Persian		14
American		19,347
Egyptian and African	6,318	403,181
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		120
Total	9,331	3,019,333

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 1st July.

In full-pressed Bales.

	3-7-37	This year.
Europe	530	454,654
Japan and China	2,734	1,412,523
Coast Ports		33,367
Up-country by Rail		255,332
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		24,573
Total	3,264	2,180,949

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, July 5.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-7.

Shipment July-Aug. Rs. 5-14.

Shipment Sept. Rs. 5-13.

Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-14.

Kesar Rs. 10-12.

Saraya Rs. 10-4

Java Spot Rs. 7-5a.

STOCK EXCHANGE REMAINS CLOSED

BOMBAY, July 5

As a mark of great respect to the memory of late Sir Sorabji N. Pochkhanawalla, the local Stock Exchange remained closed entirely to-day.

As per rule, the market was officially closed for one hour only but Brokers refused to do any business to-day.

CALCUTTA MARKETS CLOSED

Calcutta July 5

(By 'Phone.)

All leading markets, the Stock exchange and the Jute markets remained closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala.

BULLION MARKET CLOSED

Bombay, July 5

On Saturday London gold prices closed unchanged at £7-0-6. London Paris Exchange rate was 11 points down at 128.65. Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted 4.94 5/8. London Spot silver prices were unchanged at 19 7/8d. while forward quotation was 1/16d. down at 19 7/8d. Business was small and the market was quietly steady. Montreal silver futures were unchanged. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 13/32. The local market was closed as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala.

WHEAT OUTLOOK

Bombay, July 5.

Broomhall cables:—

Wheat: Good trade Indian, easier on higher estimate U. S. A. Crop. Russian Excellent. Advise caution as prices largely discount Canadian crop damage.

Linseed: Expect easier.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, July 5.

Light to moderate rainfall in Arkansas, Central and Eastern Belts. Heavy rains in Memphis district, more rain expected.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 180 January 177 at cross rate 4.94 5/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1937 210/8 Liverpool July 6.64 Rs. 78 3/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 224 Liverpool May 1938 6.70 Rs. 67 3/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 224 New York May 12.06 Rs. 47 at cross rate 4.94 5/8

Montreal Silver

Montreal, July 3

July	44.35
September	44.60
December	44.80

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st September 1936 to 1st July 1937	3,004,987
Same time previous season	2,877,295
Exports from 1st Sept 1936 to 1st July 1937	

	1936-37	1935-36
United Kingdom	77,3..	114,344
Continent	368,707	368,929
China	26,250	86,737
Japan	1,386,273	1,158,832
Coast Ports	33,367	28,339
U. S. A.	8,810	3,117
	1,900,544	1,762,448
Total exports by rail, 1st Sept 1936 to 1st July 1937		255,832
Estimated Mill consumption from 1st Sept 1936 to 1st July 1937		652,919
Same period last year		680,120
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and other Mills in Bombay on 1st July 1937		864,766
Same time last year		790,361

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, July 5

The local market was quiet with realising under the influence of bearish foreign advices. We believe short sales dangerous but it will be advisable to secure profits and await further developments. Crop condition in Canada has not improved. Quotations were as under:—

Linseeds September	8 2 9
Linseeds May	8 4 0
Wheat September	5 10 6
Wheat January	5 14 9
Wheat May	5 9 9

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 5

Groundnuts Aug—	
Opening	39 15 0
Highest	40 3 0
Lowest	39 14 9
Closing	39 15 0
Castorseeds Sept—	
Opening	35 0 0
Highest	35 4 6
Lowest	35 0 0
Closing	35 2 6
Cottonseeds Sept—	
Opening	18 8 6
Highest	18 11 9
Lowest	18 8 0
Closing	18 10 3

Produce Receipts

Bombay, July 5.

	Cwts.
Wheat	2,395
Linseed	2,286
Groundnuts	649
Castorseed	47
Rice	22,808
Myrabollams	635
Cottonseed	1,102
Mowraseed	297
Gram	461
Joowar	1,102
Indian Sugar	2,324
Coal	Tons. 227

INDIAN IRONS IMPROVE

Jute Shares Dull

Calcutta, July 2

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co. have issued the following report:—

Jute: The dullness noticeable in this section during past weeks was abated to a certain extent by the bullish view taken by the market as a result of the withdrawal of Germany and Italy from the Non-intervention committee. The going off the gold standard by France lent a supporting hand towards a general recovery during the week and Business in raw as well as manufactured Jute goods was very dull and there are no obvious signs of revival. The downward tendency in raw Jute prices was due to the effectation of a big acreage forecast. The back of demand from consuming centres was chiefly responsible for the recession in Hessian prices. Nine porter hessians hovered round Rs. 8 and Raw Jute were quoted at 38/4. The quotation of Howrah was on balance steadier as there were buyers at 51/14. Kamarhatty were good at 518. Kanknarrah were taken at 412. Bally and Barnagore were respectively quoted at 168 and 134. Gouripore came to business at 550. India were priced at 302, Fort William at 240, Lansdowne 185, Standard 280, Ganges Jute 235.

Cotton: This section was quiet but steady Kesoram moved in the region of Rs. 6/12, New Victoria ord. found buyers at Rs. 1/1, Elgin Mills done at 105, Mohini Mills were crossed at 10/12

Coal: Though the trading conditions in the coal trade are very favourable for producers, there is little inquiry forthcoming for coal shares. Prices of leading counters remained more or less unchanged. Bengal Coal came to business at 302, Burrakur at Rs. 15, Equitable at Rs. 35/4, Standard 30/8, Talcher 1/15, Amalgamated were ruling at 24/8, Pench Valley at 36/4, East Indian 18, Raneegunj 33/4, Ex Div., Mundulpore 6/10, South Karanpura 7/4, New Manbhoom 37, Deoli 6/12, Churulia 2

MISCELLANEOUS

Indian Iron and Steel shares were an improving market as a rise of about rupees two has to be recorded during the period under review. The settlement of the strike at kulti coupled with Japan's new armament programme stimulated the engineering group all round. Indian Iron closed at 44/10. Indian Standard Wagon were a rising market business being done upto 65. Burn and Co. ord improved to Rs. 290, Indian Steel and Wire Products ord were in request at 780. Deferreds remained unchanged round 565. Saran Engineering were a shade steadier at Rs. 7 Steel Corporation of Bengal found buyers at 8/12, Pref were dealt in at Rs. 91/1. In minings, Burma Corporation displayed a healthier undertone remaining firm at Rs. 11/8, Indian copper were steady at Rs. 3/4, Rhodesian copper were taken at 2/11, Consolidated Tin were a shade easier at 6/4, Tavoy Tin were marked at Rs. 3, B I C ord kept steady at 3/11, Dunlop Rubber ord were done at 16/12, Indian cables at 13/8, Macfarlane Defd at 2/10.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES

Figures Of Gross Revenue

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies, report that the gross revenue (subject to adjustment) of the said Companies for the month of June 1937 and for 12 months ended 30th June, 1937, were as compared with the corresponding periods of the previous financial year:—

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd. for the month of June 1936 Rs. 2,42,962; for the month of June 1937 Rs. 2,92,744.

Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd. for the month of June 1936 Rs. 4,20,121; for the month of June 1937 Rs. 4,29,026.

Tata Power Co. Ltd. for the month of June 1936 Rs. 6,48,293; for the month of June 1937 Rs. 7,39,758.

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd. for financial year upto June 30, 1936 Rs. 44,06,219; for current financial year upto June 30, 1937 Rs. 40,49,349

Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd. for financial year upto June 30, 1936 Rs. 50,11,203; for current financial year upto June 30, 1937 Rs. 50,53,824.

Tata Power Co. Ltd. for financial year upto June 30, 1936 Rs. 77,57,308; for current financial year upto June 30, 1937 Rs. 77,67,181.

TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY

Production Figures

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of June, 1937 was:—

	Tons.
Pig Iron	71,300
Steel Ingots	75,500
Finished Steel	54,700

BELGAUM SOCIALIST PARTY DISSOLVED

BOMBAY, July 4.

News has been received from Belgaum that a general meeting of the members of the Belgaum Congress Socialist Party was held there on Thursday, July 1, when it was unanimously resolved to dissolve the Party.

The following is the full text of the resolution:

"This meeting is of opinion that the Congress Socialist Party should cease to function and shall therefore be dissolved.

The Congress Socialist Party was formed for the purpose of radicalising the Congress movement and displacing the present leadership of the Congress. It has utterly failed in both these objects and if past experience gives any indication, it is bound to fail. The Socialist Party is acting as a party in opposition to the Congress. The National Congress not being a Parliament should be a unified body. A party within a party makes the parent body organisationally weak. Moreover if it works in opposition, it will never achieve its object of substituting an alternative leadership. The tendency to oppose for the sake of opposition becomes strong. In other words, it must follow an opportunist line of action.

The Socialist Party is working merely as a body to propagate Socialist doctrines. But Socialist propaganda is not a substitute for effective political action.

This meeting, therefore, declares by a unanimous decision that the Belgaum District Congress Socialist Party is dissolved".—United Press.

Light Drizzles

BOMBAY, Monday.

Cloudy skies and sultry atmosphere was the marked feature of the day. There were slight drizzles last night and this morning, but the weather was rather stuffy.

The maximum temperature for the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. today was 86 degrees, one degree below normal and the minimum temperature was 77.8 degrees, one degree above normal.

Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m., to-day was 14 cents at Colaba, 38 cents in the Fort area, 36 cents in Byculla and 91 cents in Matunga.

Rainfall since the beginning of June was 19.56 inches at Colaba, 20.55 inches in the Fort area, 25.07 inches in Byculla and 23.61 inches at Matunga.

Weather conditions do not indicate heavy rain in the next one or two days. Light drizzles and stuffy atmosphere are likely to continue.

MONSOON STRONG AND ACTIVE

POONA: July 5.

The monsoon has been strong in East Rajputana, Berar and active in Assam, Orissa, West United Provinces, Konkan, Bombay Deccan and Malabar. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, East Rajputana, Konkan, and Malabar and local in Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, United Provinces, Central Provinces, Bombay Decca and Mysore. A few falls have occurred in Central India, East and North Punjab, Gujarat and South Hyderabad.

The chief amounts of rainfall in inches are:—Jalpaiguri and Cherrapunji four each; Dibrugarh, Dehra Dun, and Ratnagiri two; Balasore, Kotan, Brijnagar and Cochin one and a half; Sibsagar, Silchar, Pachmarhi, Hosangabad, Karwar, Khandala and Trivandrum one; Chittagong, Shillong, Calicut, Manableshwar, three quarters; Gauhati, Cox's Bazaar, Patna, Gopalpur, Amraoti, Mussooree, Veraval, Simla and Murree a half.

FORECAST:—The monsoon will be strong and rainfall locally heavy in Assam, North Bengal. Rainfall is also likely to be widespread in Konkan, Malabar, North Madras coast, Orissa, and South Bengal and local in Mysore, Chota Nagpur and Bihar. Fairly widespread thunderstorm in Deccan, West Central India. Local thunderstorms in East Central Provinces, West Central Provinces East Central India, Gujarat, Rajputana, North-west Frontier Province, Kashmir and the Punjab hills are also likely.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 5-7-1937.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .024 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.2 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.8 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 86.0 degrees 0.5 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 77.8 degrees 0.9 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 120 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 39 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 5

Rain in 24 hours 0.14 inches

Total rainfall during the month 1.. inches

Total rainfall during the year 20.18 inches

Weather remark: Rain

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 5-7-1937

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.67 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.67 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level

FOR SALE.

A few valuable shares of a private limited company having General Managership of an Insurance Company. Dividend expected 10 p.c. to 12½ p.c. on the working of 1st year with an expectation of upto 30 p.c. to 40 p.c. in near future. For particulars please apply to Messrs. BENGAL SHARE DEALERS' SYNDICATE, Stock and Share Dealers, 3 and 4, Hare Street, Calcutta.

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1937

City Fathers' Tributes To Late Sir Sorabji

Indian Banking Loses Greatest Exponent, Says Mayor

"In the death of Sir Sorabji, Indian Banking has lost its greatest exponent, and the City, a forceful and outstanding personality.

"The void caused by his death will be long felt. He fostered Indian industries by his timely help. He contributed substantially towards India's progress."

These were the sentiments expressed by the Municipal Councillors, while speaking on the resolution of condolence moved by Mr. Meyer Nissim on Monday on the premature death of Sir S. N. Pochkhanawala.

At the outset Dr. E. Moses, the Mayor said:—

"It is with great regret that I have to refer to the sad and premature death of one of our distinguished citizens, the late Sir Sorabji N. Pochkhanawala, Kt., who has been rightly described as the father of Indian banking. To him goes the credit of having started the first purely national Indian bank—I mean the Central Bank of India—capable of competing on equal terms with British and other foreign banking institutions. By his great vision and expert knowledge of banking, the Central Bank of India has become one of the Premier banks in India, and its activities are spread throughout the length and breadth of this country. Last year, which was the Silver Jubilee celebration year of the Central Bank, Sir Sorabji had the satisfaction of establishing the first Indian Bank in England. In recognition of his eminent services, he was knighted in 1935, the first instance of a banker, Indian or European, other than the head of the Imperial Bank of India to be thus honoured.

"In the death of Sir Sorabji, Indian Banking has lost its greatest exponent and the City a forceful and outstanding personality. I am sure the Corporation will join with me in expressing sincere regret on this sad occurrence. We tender our heartfelt sympathies to Lady Pochkhanawala and other members of family of the deceased. This is a fitting occasion to show our respect to the memory of the late Sir Sorabji and the Corporation would do well in adjourning to-day without transacting any business."

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

Mr. Meyer Nissim then moved: That the Corporation have learnt with deep regret of the sad and untimely death on 4th July 1937 of Sir Sorabji N. Pochkhanawala, Kt., who was a doyen of Indian Banking enterprise and a promoter of Joint Stock Banking, whose experience and masterly grasp of banking problems were of enormous service to the commercial life of the City and the country and in whose death Indian Banking has lost its greatest exponent and the City a forceful and outstanding personality.

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their sad bereavement.

That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Corporation do now adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of business to-day.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Laiji seconded the resolution, and said the late Sir S. N. Pochkhanawala was his colleague on the Board of Directors of the Central Bank. He, therefore, could say from his personal experience about his qualities of head and heart. Every Indian was proud of Sir S. N. Pochkhanawala for what he had done for his country.

HIS ACHIEVEMENTS.

Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy said void caused by the death of Sir S. N. Pochkhanawala would be long felt. It was he who very keenly felt that industrial regeneration of India lay in fostering Indian industry.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji pointed out how the deceased substantially contributed to the progress of India.

Mr. Sultan Chinoy spoke of his association from the Bharda High School where he and the late Sir S. N. Pochkhanawala were educated and said apart from other business, they used to meet during the Bharda High School annual function regularly.

Prof. S. R. Davar expressed his gratitude to the late Sir S. N. Pochkhanawala for his sympathy towards the Davar's College in taking from the college nearly 25 boys every year for employment in the Central Bank.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. B. N. Karanjia, Mr. M. A. Dabholker, Mr. M.I. Rowji, Mr. C.P. Wade and Sir J. B. Boman Behram also spoke in support of the proposition which was carried standing as a mark of respect.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

IN MEMORY OF POCHKHANAWALA

Markets And Offices Closed

The office of the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society was closed on Monday as a mark of great respect to the memory of late Sir Sorabji N. Pochkhanawala, founder and Managing Director of the Central Bank of India Limited.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE STUDENTS' CONDOLENCE

"The students and staff of the Davar's College of Commerce, of which the late Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala was a patron and Vice-President of the College Board passed a resolution of condolence at the sad and untimely death of the great countryman in whom they have lost not only a great Banker but also a great and sincere friend of Indian Banking students, whom he all throughout his career assisted and encouraged. The resolution was passed in solemn silence, and it was decided that the College be closed for the day as a mark of respect for the late Sir Sorabji."

COTTON MARKET CLOSED

The Cotton Market at Sewri closed after 2 p.m. in honour of Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala.

SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION CLOSED

The office of the Bombay Shareholders' Association was closed on Monday as a mark of respect to the memory of Sir S. N. Pochkhanawala.

NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association will be held at 1-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) to pass condolence resolution on the death of Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala.

The Secretary of the Stock Exchange, Bombay, represented Mr. Morison, Chairman of the Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee at the funeral of Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala.

SIR SORABJI PASSES AWAY PEACEFULLY

Becomes Unconscious After Attempt To Speak To Sir Pheroze

It was at 7 p.m. for the last time on Saturday when Sir Pheroze Sethna walked into the sick chamber that Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala nodded to his friend in recognition, but though he tried to speak he failed.

Soon after he relapsed again into unconsciousness and his temperature shot upto 105.5 degrees. He lay still motionless, his countenance peaceful and smiling when at 1-50 a.m. the doctor pronounced his case grave as the pulse was failing.

FAMILY MEMBERS SUMMONED

The members of the family were then summoned to the bedside and for well-nigh three hours they together with Dr. Rustom Cooper and Dr. Jal Patel, who were unremitting in their attention from the commencement of the illness, maintained their vigil.

At 4-18 a.m. for a few seconds Sir Sorab opened his eyes gazed around him and then closed them in eternal sleep. Thus the doyen of Indian Banking departed this life peacefully.

It is stated that on Friday night Sir Sorab wished to convey a message and when he found that speech failed him, he beckoned for a pencil and paper. He held the pencil in his hand and scrawled on the paper but no one was able to decipher the message.

On Saturday night when Sir Pheroze Sethna came into the room it almost appeared as if Sir Sorab was waiting to deliver the message to him.

Those in attendance were surprised to note the change in the countenance of Sir Sorabji, who nodded in recognition and seemed eager to deliver a message to his friend. But alas, it was denied him. Once again he became unconscious and Sir Pheroze departed from the room.

Board Of Directors Pass Condolence Resolution

BOMBAY, July 5.

The following resolution was passed at a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of India, Limited to-day:—

"The Board of the Central Bank of India, Limited, record with the deepest regret the great loss they have sustained by the untimely death of their esteemed colleague the late Managing Director Sir Sorabji N. Pochkhanawala.

"He was the founder of the Bank who by his great ability and zeal, constant devotion to his work and with the fervent desire to promote Indian banking had succeeded in raising this institution to its present high level.

"The Central Bank of India and Sorabji Pochkhanawalla were synonymous terms and the Silver Jubilee of the Bank which was celebrated last year was rightly regarded as his own Jubilee. It is a matter of genuine regret to the Directors that Sir Sorabji's career of great usefulness and greater promise has been cut short so suddenly.

"His death is a great loss not only to Lady Pochkhanawalla and all the members of his family, but also to all those who had served him so loyally in the Bank for years together and likewise to the banking public of this country.

"A copy of this resolution be forwarded to Lady Pochkhanawalla and also to the agents of the Bank at all its branches."—A. P.

All Work Suspended In Jamnagar

JAMNAGAR, July 5.

The death of Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala, Managing Director of the Central Bank of India was received with great regret in Nawanagar State.

All offices, schools and markets remained closed to-day as a mark of respect.

The Jamnagar Chamber of Commerce is convening a mass meeting to express sorrow at Sir Sorabji's demise.—A. P.

Mr. Kallenbach, (left) German friend of Mahatmaji while in South Africa, in discussion with Pandit Jawaharlal at Shegaon.

VEGETABLE OILS AS FUELS AND LUBRICANTS

Industrial Research Council Considers Progress Of Research In Bombay Meeting

The Third Session of the Industrial Research Council commenced on Monday morning at the Bombay Secretariat with Mr. Clow, Secretary to the Government of India Department of Industries and Labour in the Chair. Twenty-four members representing the Government of India, the Provincial Governments and the Indian States were present at the meeting.

The Council took up the question of research into oils and soaps. Following the guidance of a sub-committee various outstanding problems had been assigned to different laboratories and institutes. Reports were received from some provincial representatives regarding the progress made. It had not proved possible in all cases for the laboratories to take up the investigations assigned to them, the real location of some items was considered.

USE OF VEGETABLE OILS.

Dr. Verman, Research Officer in the Industrial Research Bureau gave an account, supplementing the Report before the Council, of the research work being done for the Council at the Government Test House. Among the numerous investigations discussed were those into dry cells, vegetable oils for use as fuels and lubricants, building materials, paints and glass making materials. Particular attention was paid to decorative materials for glass and samples of China glass made in the Test House were examined by the Council. The Council discussed the desirability of subjecting various materials to semi-large scale tests under economic conditions.

At the afternoon session, the Council discussed the improvement of glass furnaces. In connection with the scheme for the introduction of an improved type of furnace, it was reported that arrangements had been made for the erection of a furnace on a specification and plans prepared in the Research Bureau in a glass factory at Firozabad, U.P.

In the evening, the Council visited the Central Cotton Committee's laboratories and the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

The Council will consider today (Tuesday) the progress made in the researches undertaken by the research branch of the Government Test House. The researches in progress include work on paints, lime, cements, and concretes, glass making sands and felspars, glass bangle colouring materials, the manufacture of dry cells and the use of vegetable oils as lubricants and fuels for internal combustion engines.

KATHIAWAR PROTEST AGAINST B.-P.

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, July 2.

Following the lead of Rajkot scouts nine of whom recently returned their badges, in consequence of the insult hurled at them by Sir Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout of the world, Wadhwan scouts under the presidentship of Mr. Pranlal Vora, have decided to convene a meeting of all Kathiawar scouts to protest against the conduct of Sir Baden in insulting their brethren all over India. Every state in Kathiawar has such troops and consequently this demonstration is going to be very popular.

SECURITY DEMANDED FROM "ADVANCE"

Editor Sentenced To 6 Months And Fine

CALCUTTA: July 5.

Mr. Brojendranath Gupta, Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Advance," was sentenced to-day under Section 124, I.P.C. (sedition) by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to six months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 500, in default to undergo another three months' rigorous imprisonment in connection with an editorial entitled: "India and Coronation," appearing in its issue of May 5.—United Press.

SECURITY DEMANDED FROM "ADVANCE."

CALCUTTA: July 5.

Closely following the conviction of the Editor of "Advance," it is learnt that an order demanding security of Rs. 2,000 each from the Publisher of the Paper and Keeper of the Sadhan Press, where it is printed, has been issued by the Bengal Government.

This, it is alleged, is a sequel to another article on the Coronation appearing in the issue of May 12. Enquiries, however, show that the order has not yet been served.—A. P.

ARTICLE "BELITTLES KING"

CALCUTTA: July 5.

"Having carefully perused the article, I am of opinion that there is nothing in it which can be held to be seditious by reason of having been directed against Government established by Law in British India," said the Magistrate in the course of the judgment.

He added that mere criticism of the administrative acts of Government or measures by Government could not be held to be seditious.

"I cannot, however, help in coming to the conclusion that it is an article which brings into contempt His Majesty the King."

He concluded by saying that the whole trend of the article was to make the King a mere nobody with no powers or position, and whose tenure of office as King was less secure than even the security which an office-boy enjoyed.

"In my judgment, the effect that such an article is likely to have on the average reader is that of belittling the King and exciting contempt towards His Majesty."—A. P.

BAIL GRANTED TO EDITOR

CALCUTTA: July 5.

The High Court has granted bail to the Editor of the "Advance."

TEMPLES AND SHRINES OPEN FOR HARIJANS

Welcome Decision By Head Of Trichur Mutt

TRIVANLDUM, July 5.

All the temples under his control, including 19 shrines in Travancore, have been thrown open to all classes of Hindus by His Holiness Azhakapra Swami, head of the Naduvile Mutt at Trichur, in Cochin State.

His Holiness states that he fully recognises that the Travancore Temple Entry Proclamation is in no way opposed to the Varnashrama Dharma or Vedic or Sastric ordinances.

He expresses the opinion that it is a measure calculated to foster friendly co-operation between all castes and classes professing Hinduism. He, therefore, subscribes wholeheartedly to the spirit of the Proclamation in every particular, acknowledging it as a valuable contribution to the spiritual progress of all Hindus.

RAILWAY BOARD MEETING

SIMLA: July 5.

The half-yearly meeting of the Railway Board with the All-India Railwaymen's Federation has been postponed till September. This has been necessitated due to the illness of Sir Gutherie Russell.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, President of the Federation, leaves to-day for Poona.—United Press.

The accounts of the Faizpur session of the Indian National Congress, as certified by the auditors, reveal an income of Rs. 1,14,934 against an expenditure of Rs. 90,244, leaving a surplus of nearly Rs. 24,690.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING CONFERENCE

Resolutions Regarding Goa-Bombay Mango Trade

The resolutions will be moved and discussed at the Agricultural Marketing Officers Conference to be held on the 7th and 8th September in Simla:

(1) Both at Goa and Bombay, there should be 2 annas Custom Duty per mango parcel, exported from Goa (Portuguese India) to British India, for sale. (For the present, this custom duty is levied from 3 to 4 annas per parcel at Goa and 30 per cent of selling price at Bombay.)

(2) Between Bombay and Goa, the running Steam Navigation Companies charge 8 annas for a mango parcel as a steamer fare, this 8 annas steamer fare should be reduced to 4 annas, in cases of mango goods.

(3) Railway fares have been increased on fresh fruits and vegetable parcels, after the Great War, and they have been continued. These enhanced rates or railway fares should be reduced to 1/3 of the present increased rate or fare.

KOLHAPUR IN MOURNING

(From Our Correspondent)

KOLHAPUR: July 5.

Kolhapur deeply mourns Savantvadi Maharaja's tragic death. All State offices, colleges and schools are closed for two days. Bhagwa Zenda and British flags are flying at half-mast. Several shops are closed. Their Highnesses the Resident Prime Minister left for Savantvadi this morning.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" WILL RESUME PUBLICATION OF THE ABOVE FEATURE FROM TO-MORROW. WE REGRET THAT OWING TO SOME MISSING PARCELS, THE PUBLICATION OF THIS VERY POPULAR FEATURE HAD TO BE STOPPED. THE NEW STORY WHICH WILL DESCRIBE INSPECTOR WADE'S DETECTIVE EXPLOITS WILL BE "THE SWISS HEADWAITER".

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